FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 20, 1846. [NO. 1494.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK
HAS JUST RECEIVED AT
LIBERTY POINT HOUSE,
DIRECT FROM CHARLESTON,

100 BOXES & half boxes SARDINES, 10,000 "La Norma" and "Canones" CIGARS,
20 bbls. Albany Cream ALE,
Best French BRANDY, "Pinet Castillon,"
Holland Gin, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum,
Rye Whiskey, Old Nash Brandy,
Champagne Brandy,
Scotch and Irish Whiskey,
Old Sherry, Port and Madeira WINES,
Champagne, in qts. and pts., best brands,
London Porter, qts. and pts.
Lemons, &c., which he will sell low for CASH.

☞ Fresh Norfolk Oysters received daily, as usual.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3w

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME.
Box 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS,
And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 7, 1846. 93-tf

Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber having been appointed at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, a Commissioner to sell certain slaves belonging to the estate of John McArn, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will expose to public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 31st of the present month, two negro women and a negro boy. Bonds with approved securities will be required, and a credit of six months will be given to purchasers.

D. B. McARN.
Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3t.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by John Marsh, will be offered for sale, on FRIDAY the 30th inst. about 12 miles South of Fayetteville,

200 Acres of LAND.

Including a comfortable Dwelling and Plantation, the late residence of said Marsh. The Land is well timbered, particularly for Turpentine, and within a convenient distance of Cape Fear River. Terms at Sale.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Trustee.
Jan'y 10, 1846. 93ts

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

THIS Road, having become the property of the State of North Carolina, notice is hereby given that it is in successful operation, and the transportation of Passengers and Freights will be continued at the same rates as heretofore. Every attention will be paid to insure expedition and comfort to the Traveler.

WESLEY HOLLISTER, President.
Raleigh, Jan. 8th, 1846. 93-3t.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE
PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY,

HAVING obtained the services of Mr. LEWIS CORMICK, of Danville, Virginia, as a Teacher, take this method of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this School will commence on the 10th of February. The Session to continue five months.

The Trustees deem it proper to state, that the continued good health of the surrounding country, the cheapness of provisions, and Board in the most respectable families at very moderate prices, have induced them to make some exertion in obtaining the services for the Academy of a very competent man.—From the evidences furnished by Mr. Cormick, of character and qualifications in every respect to take charge of an Academy, they feel no hesitation in stating that the general discipline and attention to youth committed to the charge of this gentleman, will be most satisfactory. His charges will be as follows:

Primary English Branches, per Session,	$12 50
Higher Branches,	15 00
Ancient Languages and Mathematics,	20 00
French, additional Charge,	5 00
Contingent expenses	50

By order of the Board,
M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.
Jan. 1, 1846. 93-4t.

GREENSBOROUGH
Female College.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15th, 1846.

Faculty:

Rev. SOLOMON LEA, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

Rev. BENNET T. BLAKE, Chaplain, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Miss PHEBE JUDSON, Assistant Governess, and Preceptress of Natural Science.

Mrs. SOPHIA LEA, Preceptress of Modern Languages and Principal of the Music Department.

——————, Assistant Teacher of Music.

Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess.

The Expenses for Board, including washing, fuel, candles, &c., and Tuition for full Collegiate course, with Music, French, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, for a session of 5 months, will not exceed $100.

Board and Tuition for full Collegiate course without Music, &c. for a session of 5 months, $70.

Board and Tuition per session in Preparatory School, from $62 to $65.

Text Books and Stationary will be furnished at the College as may be required.

The Trustees having made arrangements for commencing the exercises of this Institution entirely to their own satisfaction, deem this notice sufficient to inspire public confidence. The domestic economy of the Institution will be such as to ensure comfort and safety, and exert a healthful influence, as well physical as moral.

The Pupils will be required to board in the College, except those whose parents or guardians reside in the village or its immediate vicinity.

Board and Tuition for the session in advance.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't
of the Board of Trustees.
S. S. BRYANT, Sec'ry.

N. B. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of 60 pupils at the opening of the session. Application for admission or further information before the 15th of April, may be made by letter or otherwise to Rev. Solomon Lea, A. M. Leasburg, N. C., Rev. Bennett T. Blake, Raleigh, or Rev. S. S. Bryant, Secretary of the Board, Greensborough.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3w-t1amt1My

Sale of NEGROES.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of this month, 14 likely NEGROES, levied on as the property of James D. Bridgers, to satisfy Executions in my hands for collection. Terms Cash.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Sh'ff.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 93-3w

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, a small POCKET BOOK, in which there was a Note against John McArn, dec'd, in favor of A. W. McBryde, dec'd, for $450, dated Feb'y 23, and due 4th of March, 1843, with credits to the amount of $43 39. One Note of $610 91 against John McArn, dec'd, and in favor of the Subscriber, (D. McBryde,) credited with $31 49, Dec'r 10, 1844. One ditto against the same, for $30, in favor of the same, due Jan'y 11, 1845; and one ditto of $10, due Feb'y 13, 1845. There was also in the Pocket Book a seven dollar bill and some change, and other papers not recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with its contents, to myself, or to A. W. McNair, Postmaster at Laurel Hill. All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above Notes, and the Administrator of John McArn, dec'd, from paying the same to any person than myself. A farther reward will be given of $20 for any information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief.

DANIEL McBRYDE.
Laurel Hill, Jan'y 5, 1846. 93-3w

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.
Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

RHEUMATISM.—The Proprietor has not prescribed this preparation in a great many cases of Rheumatisms, but in every case where it was used until the system became affected by the medicine, the disease was removed.

GOUT.—A number of cases of Gout have been cured by this Preparation. In one of these cases the man had been afflicted with it so severely for thirteen years, as to entirely disable him from business, and for five months immediately previous to his taking the alterative he had been confined to his room; but before he had finished the third bottle, he was enabled to walk about the streets, and soon after returned to his business, from which he had been excluded by his afflictions.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the powers of digestion, excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which waterous or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced. It imparts tone and vitality to the whole system, removing sick and morbid headaches, giddiness, wandering mania, and nervous affections.

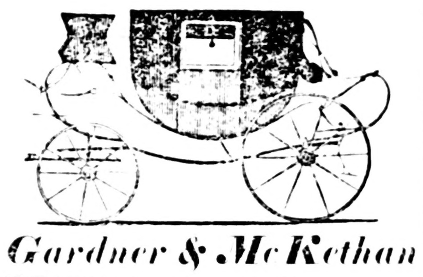
In fact, in every case where the medicine has been taken for some time, no matter for what purpose, the general health of the patient has always been improved by it.

In conclusion, the Proprietor would say that some of the most astonishing cases of Skin Diseases, Cancer, Bronchocele, and Scrofula, have been cured by this medicine, that have ever been recorded; but want of room in this sheet precludes their publication at this time.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
January 13, 1846. 93-3w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which, for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 12 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, best quality, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ODD FELLOWS'
Female School.

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendance of Mrs. Julia M. Billups, a Lady favorably known to the public for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted by this Institution is such as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and so far as it is known in this Country, has been entirely successful.

The price of Tuition is $3 per quarter, and 25 cents additional for contingencies—payable in advance. All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jas. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN McRAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, where no special contract as to time has been made, are requested to call and close their accounts, either by Cash or Note, otherwise Interest will be charged in all cases after the 1st proximo.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

53 DRUMS FRESH FIGS, for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Dec. 23. 90-6w

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,
To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

50 BARRELS SUPERIOR IRISH POTATOES, for planting, just received and for sale low, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

ALSO, assorted sizes Ploughs, No. 10, 11, 12, and 15. Cast Iron Kettles or Boilers, for Stock, from 16 to 90 gallons each.

January 5, 1846. 92-3w

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

A bargain to be had!

AS I am about to engage in some other business, my premises at Warsaw are offered for Sale, in connection with my interest in the Stage Line. Any person disposed to enter into the business, could get a bargain in the property, and by judicious management, make it profitable. Any description of the above I think unnecessary, as it is well known. But it may be well to state, that as the property at Warsaw has been in Litigation for some time, I can now warrant and defend the title against the claim of all persons whatsoever, having paid for it three times.

T. D. LOVE.
Warsaw, N. C., January 1, 1846. 92-3w

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his plantation known as Porter's Neck, on the South side of the North West river, in Bladen county, 30 miles above Wilmington. It contains about 640 acres of excellent land. There is enough of the upland cleared, to produce 500 bushels of corn, a year. The upland contains pines enough for one task of Turpentine boxes, and there is a large body of fine uncleared land. None of the low ground is cleared, but the soil is as fertile as any on the river, and from its position, it is well adapted for a farm, being out of the reach of ordinary freshets. The low ground is well stocked with the different varieties of Oak and Cypress, and the luxuriant growth of Cane affords abundant pasturage. The Dwelling House is new and comfortable, and there are the usual out buildings, attached to the premises.

For Terms, apply to the subscriber at his residence, or by mail, to Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county.

W. S. ANDRES.
December 30, 1845. 92-8w

Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of the late Mrs. Ann Murley, will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday, 28th January, 1846, at the Court House in Carthage, the following described Tracts of LAND, situated in Moore County, viz: 200 Acres Mineral Spring Tract Sandhills, valuable on account of the Springs, unimproved, and of as good a quality as any in the neighborhood. 200 Acres, Betty Brewer Tract, unimproved, well Timbered Pine Land, within two miles of a Saw Mill. The impression is, this Tract will some day prove a rich estate in Gold, Silver, or other mines, from the nature of the soil, growth, &c. 270 Acres, known as the old place on Deep River and McLendon's Creek, one-third of which is good bottom Land, mostly cleared. Terms of Sale 6 and 12 months credit. Purchasers required to give bond with approved security.

WM. WARDEN, Adm'r,
With the Will annexed.
January 5, 1846. 92-ts

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, I shall proceed to sell for Cash, on Tuesday the 10th of February next, in the town of Lexington, the following Property, to-wit:

One House and Lot, North of the Court House, adjoining the Public Square, which house was formerly occupied as a Store by Caldcleugh, Dusenberry & Co. Said house is built of brick, forty by thirty, two stories high, with a large store room and dwelling apartment, and all necessary out-buildings.

Also, on the same day, I shall sell the PIEDMONT HOTEL, situate North East of the Court House. The house is in good repair, with all necessary out-buildings, such as Stables, Ice House, and Granary.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above Property, will do well to attend the sale.

GEORGE RILEY, Trustee.
Lexington, N. C., Dec. 31, 1845. 92ts

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of Turner & Hughes, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry D. Turner is alone authorized to close the business; and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to him.

HENRY D. TURNER.
NELSON B. HUGHES.
Raleigh, January 1, 1846. 92-4w

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

LEWIS C. LEVIN, Esq., the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of "Jayne's Expectorant." He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectation, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as superior to ALL OTHER MEDICINES for the cure of all the various Pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be obtained.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not NOSTRUMS of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Conn.) Daily Review.*

For Sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

WANTED.

A YOUNG man, of several years experience as a Teacher, wishes a situation, where he may establish a permanent School. Advantageous testimonials of Scholarship, together with numerous Certificates of success as Teacher, can be furnished. A few lines, addressed to J. McL., Prince Edward C. H., Va., will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 29, 1845. 92-3w

THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former Stock, a variety of low priced CALICOES, Kentucky JEANS, SATTINETS, Ladies col'd Kid GLOVES, col'd and black Kid SLIPPERS and BUSKINS. For sale very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec 29, 1845. 91-tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.
Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845 91-tf.

30 KEGS White LEAD, in Oil, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845 91-tf

10,000 PRINCIPE CIGARS, (best brands,) received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Dec. 23. 90-6w

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

Magnificent Schemes,
FOR JANUARY, 1846.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 5 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday January 31, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

$35,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,177, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 40 Prizes of 1,500, 50 of 400, 60 of 300, &c. &c.

75 NUMBERS—12 BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.			
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
December 20, 1845. 90-4pd

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of January, 1846.

A.—William Avery, Ethan A. Allen, J. J. Alston.

B.—Thos. K. Bulla, John A. Bethea, Thomas Bullock, David Bigham, Wm. Bowen, Robert Bedsole, Miss B. Barksdale, Kenion Blackwell, John R. Bedsole, Donald Buie, Miss Mary J. Buie, Brooks & Quing.

C.—John M. Carver, Arc'd M. Cameron, Malcom Clark, Sam'l Cain, Jr., William Chason, Miss Ann E. Carver, Griffin Chandler, Miss Ann E. Carter, Jas. Cameron, Thos. Cautcut, Crowrie, Brot. & Co.

D.—Mary J. Dollar, Margaret E. Dawkins.

E.—Lewis Evans, Daniel Evans.

F.—Jane Freeman, Thomas Fort, Major H. C. Frans, Patience Flowers.

G.—James Gaddie, Abner Godwin, Jonathan Gove, Isaac Garthwart, John Gilchrist.

H.—W. G. Horah, Thomas Hanie, James Holmes, Carr Hargrave, James A. Hendricks, James Hudson, Matthew Hales, Martha Hardin, Samuel Hussey, James Hall, John Hagans.

J.—Hardy Jones, John Johnson, Leoman Jeiks, Johnson & Philips.

L.—H. W. Layton, John Leslie.

M.—Miss Flora Murchison, D. B. Murphy, Duncan Munn, Dr. Wm. J. Monroe, William J. Morrison, J. A. Mood, H. W. Meares, James & Chas. Meachan, Mrs. Ann Morriss, Mr. Mather, Col. Lewis Morriss, Duncan Morrison.

Mc.—D. McMillan, Charles McIver, Dougle McDouglad, Miss Emely McDougle, Hector McNeill, Miss Catherine McNeill, David G. McDuffie, A. B. McGregor, John McNeill, Sen., A. McDonald, A. D. McDonald, Benj. McLauchlin, Dan'l McPherson, Wm. C. McNeill, S. W. McNeill, John McLean, Nathaniel McNair, Mrs. Flora McLeod, Hugh McLean, William McBride, Roderic McCrummen.

P.—Mrs. Ellen A. Pinney, Thomas E. Price, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Wm. Plummer, H. P. Peck, Wisset Persel, Benj. Perkins.

R.—Mrs. S. Rouse, Tho's Rhodes, Edward Rea.

S.—W. Smith, Mrs. Steely, Eliza Scot, Mrs. Mary Strickland, William Shaw, Adm'r Samuel Shaw, Margeret Smith, Isaac Starling, Ed. Simmons, Angus Shaw, Wm. Strickland.

T.—John Tarant, Jane Tyson, George Taylor, G. R. Thagard, John R. Taylor.

W.—George Wilson, Jas. H. Williams, Maria Wile, James Wilson, Jesse White, Wm. J. Wynn, Eeckiel Williams, Ann Wright, Ben. C. Williams.

92 3w] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.
Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpœna and alias Subpœna have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpœna, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for threee months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

86] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

SMITH & GAUSE,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, grass Linen Cambric, Hem-stitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloth, for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere-de-Lains; plain black Gros-de-Swiss and figured Gros-de-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edging; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shawl, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES HARDWARE
CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, (consequently at reduced prices,) will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
Frances Kirk *vs.* Jonathan Bell and others.
Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Ira Bell and Edith Bell his wife, Henry Rennels and wife Nancy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before his Honor, at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master in our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in September, A. D. 1845.

89-pd] J. H. TREADWELL, *C. M. E.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1845.
James Wood *vs.* James Blount, Guardian of David Wood.
PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing that William Wood, Joseph Wood, Ann Hatten, wife of Lewis Hatten, and some of the heirs of Mary Singletary, who are Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying them to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to answer and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

Issued 13th Dec. 1845.

89] SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

From the Raleigh Register.
THE LOCO FOCO CONVENTION.
Democracy in a snarl—the Dernier Resort—an United States Officer nominated for Governor—the Patronage of the Government brought into conflict with the Freedom of Elections—Nullification in the Ascendant—Van Burenism mocked at and derided.

The eighth of January has come and gone—the Loco Foco Convention has met and adjourned—the Mountain has labored, and though we will not say, a mouse has been brought forth, we will say, such a political *flash-in-the-pan*, as has taken place, was never before heard of. Green W. Caldwell, Esq. Superintendant of the United States Branch Mint at Charlotte, has been nominated as the Loco Foco Candidate for Governor! If this news does not take the good citizens of our State completely by surprise, then they must have fully imbibed the sentiment of HORACE—

> "Not to WONDER, is the only art I know,
> "To make men happy, and to keep them so."

Mr. Caldwell's name, we believe, has never been mentioned, even, in connection with the Office, and for a very satisfactory reason too—because he held a lucrative office under the General Government, and was not, besides, of sufficient prominence in the ranks, to point public attention to him. But Democracy was in a snarl. Mr. Fisher, for reasons best known to himself, wrote from Washington to meet the Convention, stating absolutely that he could not, or would not run. The Calhoun, nullifying wing of the party, had every thing fixed for his nomination. Had he not thrown the track, all would have gone on smoothly. But, now, all was confusion and dismay. It was resolved that a *Calhounite* must and should be selected, but who to take, was the difficulty.—What a pity that Col. Wheeler, who "had been nominated in a remote degree, as it were," wrote that letter of declination! It put him entirely out of the question, and so after two nights of *secret* consultation, Mr. Caldwell was agreed on, as the best chance, without even knowing whether or not he would accept the nomination. The nominee is a very respectable gentleman, but he is not so ambitious of the honor of being beaten, we are sure, as to give up his snug berth at the Mint; and, without relinquishing *that*, we presume he will hardly expect the reflecting men of his own party even to vote for him. But it will be time enough to talk about the nominee, when he accepts the nomination of the Convention. The old *bona-fide* Jackson party, will, however, we suspect, rub their eyes, and wonder how it is, that the Calhoun nullifying wing of the party, always manage, in the game of political *cross* and *pile*, to throw *heads!*

But to the Convention. In point of numbers it was very respectable—we know not how many Delegates were present, but we suppose from hearing the list called, that some 30 Counties were represented. Louis D. Henry, Esq. of this City, was chosen President. We heard his opening Speech, and we are sorry we did hear it, because we thought he said many things, that he ought not to have said, and which he will not care to acknowledge hereafier.—Some of his remarks were coarse, and others in bad taste. He said, for instance, that "he had no more respect for some of the Whig leaders, *Daniel Webster*, &c. &c. &c. than for a parcel of sheep-stealing dogs." Is it possible Mr. Henry is sincere, when he expresses such a sentiment as this! Again, he charged that the Whigs during the last campaign uttered slanders against Mr. Polk, "that they *knew to be false.*" This is severe language, and too uncourteous and rude to be indulged in by a gentleman of Mr. Henry's standing, and we think he must have suffered himself to be carried farther than he intended. Had he contented himself with lavishing upon Mr. Polk, eulogy after eulogy, as he did, no one would have objected. Even his assertion, and endeavors to prove, that the Whigs are in favor of Monarchy; that the effect of a Tariff is to create a monied Aristocracy; and that some of the Whigs have British sympathies and are under British influence, would have caused no remark, because these are the hackneyed and stereotyped themes for party declamation. But the other expressions we have quoted, excited astonishment, and were the subject of general remark.

Mr. Venable, of Granville, next occupied the attention of the Convention. His object, as well as we could hear, was to have a Committee appointed to nominate a candidate for Governor. He said he did not care who the nominee was, so he was not a political back-slider. [Here he looked very hard, whether intentionally or not, we cannot say, at a distinguished gentleman, who was recently acting with the Whigs.] Especially, continued Mr. V. must he have been sound in the faith, in the eventful crisis of 1840. [Here we thought our neighbor, the Editor of the "Standard," would have dislocated his neck, in endeavoring to dodge out of the way. It was a point-blank shot, and told with tremendous effect. We saw several other gentlemen, from whose eye the "scales" have recently been removed, looking very uneasy, and Mr. V. seemed also to see them, for he stopped very suddenly.]

The Committee of nomination was appointed, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

Convention met and ratified the proceedings of an informal meeting held last night, by which Green W. Caldwell is to have the honor of being handsomely beaten.

Gen. Saunders, Chairman of the nominating Committee, then read a series of Resolutions, which are, we suppose, to constitute the Democratic creed for this campaign. As far as we could gather the meaning from hearing them read, they maintain—

That the eighth of January is a gloroius day generally, and this one particularly.

That the Federal Government was made by the States, and that it has no powers, other than those specified in the Constitution.

That Gen. Jackson was a capital hand to understand the Constitution. That he put down the Bank of the United States, and deserved the thanks of the Democracy.

That *Jeames* K. Polk has lately thrown great light upon the Tariff, and deserves thanks for that same. That Secretary Walker has done ditto, and deserves ditto.

That Oregon is our's, and ought to be, and shall be at all hazards, and that *Jeames* K. Polk has managed the Oregon negotiation in a masterly and Statesmanlike style, and deserves thanks. That Democrats ought to go it blind for Oregon, and every thing else, that is recommended by the said *Jeames.*

That Texas is a great country, and that we are glad we have got her, and that *Jeames* K. Polk is a great man for getting her as he did.

And closes with a Resolution in relation to Mr. Caldwell, in which it is stated that he is a clever fellow, and just the man for the crisis.

Of course, in this abstract, we have not attempted to catch the language, but merely the spirit of the verbose and very original Resolutions.

Gen. Saunders advocated the passage of the Resolutions, in a speech of considerable length, which, though bad enough in all conscience, was not as objectionable as Mr. Henry's or as vituperative as we have heard the General. It seemed to be a mere amplification of his Resolutions. The General, of course, could not get along, without valiantly giving the dead monster—the Bank—a kick, and he invoked the ghost of the old Hero to give it an extra blow. He thanked Gen. Jackson for throttling the monster—praised our own Banks—said they performed all the duties expected of a United States Bank and performed them well.

On the Tariff, Democracy now had principles and avowed them too, boldly—and the Whigs should not dodge, but should come up to the scratch. They were pretty good anti-Tariff men, until Mr. Clay was a candidate, and, then, they turned about, and turned about, and jumped Jim Crow. (Great applause.)

As to Oregon, there were two sides to that question—the American side and the British side. (Cheers.) He would not say that the Whigs took the British side, (great silence and dismay among the Hotspurs) but he would say, that the Democrats always took the American side. He approved the course of the President *in toto.* He had managed the negotiation with great wisdom and discretion, for which then, in his place, he publicly thanked *Jeames* K. Polk. The "Duck River Colonel" had proved himself a great Captain in diplomacy, for which he again *thanked him.* [So much of this thanking, looked like that *gratitude*, which is defined to be "a keen sense of *future favors.*"] The General continued. There would be no war—he had private advices from Washington, which so assured him, and he so assured the Convention. But should it come—[Here the General "spread" himself, and told some awful things Democracy would do.]

On Texas, Gen. S. was truly sublime, and talked much about stars and glory. He abused the Whigs roundly for opposing the Treaty of Annexation, and abused them as roundly for voting for the ratification of the Annexation Act at the present Congress. He then performed another laudation of *Jeames* K. Polk—a laudation or two upon the Old Hero—and one equally strong on *Green W. Caldwell*, "the Captain of the Catawba," as he facetiously dubbed him. "I shall," continued Gen. S. "look upon the contest in North Carolina with intense interest, *whatever may be my destiny*—I shall pray for your success in the campaign before you, and for the general spread of the pure principles of holy democracy." The General then took his seat amid thunders of applause.

Burton Craige, Esq. followed briefly. He did not discuss the Resolutions at large, but spoke of his personal knowledge of the nominee Mr. Caldwell, and characterized him as a gentleman of high honor and superior endowments. He could not say whether Mr. C. would accept the nomination, but he believed he would; and a more gallant Captain they could not have chosen. He exhorted the Convention to go home and go to work for the nominee. He would not be elected by *talking.* He would give more for one *working* man at home, than for fifty of your *Raleigh talkers*—[Queer looks from Messrs. *Henry* and *Saunders.*]

A. W. Venable, Esq. was next called up, who made a few remarks, in which it appeared to us, he was not 'in the vein.' He was evidently oppressed with a desire to do away the unfortunate remark made yesterday, by that unlucky cut at those who had not *always been* Democrats—who did not rally under the banner of the Old Hero, *when he needed them*, and who were Whigs in the memorable contest of 1840. *For no such man*, he said on that occasion, would he vote. He rose now to give his hearty assent to the nomination, and promised to work for Mr. Caldwell, "in Granville and elsewhere, *like a Beaver.*" Mr. V. is a pleasant speaker, and, we are sure, a very amiable man, and we were almost sorry that some one else, whom we esteem less, had not dealt those cruel digs under the ribs of most of the Officers, and many of the members of the Convention. Mr. V. professed that he felt full of joy yesterday, when he was informed by the President, that the Whigs wanted one monarchy in Oregon, and another in Texas, instead of Republics. The idea was so novel and luminous, that it made many open their eyes considerably—the Locos, with joy at the brilliant discovery—and the poor Whigs, with distress, at having so suddenly and unexpectedly been made acquainted with their own villainous designs of which not a mother's son of them had the least suspicion before.

Judge Strange was next called out, and gave the Convention a pretty good specimen of his own peculiar style of oratory. The Judge has, at least, a gentlemanly bearing, and did not think it in exactly good taste, or in accordance with good manners, to *abuse the Whigs*, as the most acceptable offering to the Convention.—Consequently, he did not receive half the cheering and applause with which several of the other speakers were flattered. In fact, the highest applause given during the Convention, was when the President, from his Speaker's Chair likened "Daniel Webster, etc. etc. etc." unto "sheepstealing dogs." Mr. Strange did not seem to agree with the President, in the propriety of courting applause by such means, but appeared to think that courteous treatment of an absent adversary, would be equally likely to win plaudits from so intelligent a body. He was mistaken.

Mr. Strange eat not exactly like the Oregon Resolutions. He thought the South was going "a little too fast." It was a question in which the South had no peculiar interest. Let the North, who were more interested than we, *take the lead*, and let us go behind them, with our bayonets, to keep them from backing out—if they really get involved in a war. Mr. S. said the North had deceived us once—they had got us into a war and then tried to back out, and leave us in the lurch. He was not for trusting them. Tho' he was perfectly willing that the South should perform her half of the covenant by which Texas and Oregon were to share the same fate; still, as the South were leaders in the Texas Annexation, so the North should go ahead in this. He approved the course of the President, but hoped that if we got into War, we should have a better General than Winfield Scott, against whom he protested. As to Mr. Caldwell's election, he professed to be quite sanguine, even sure of it; but some how or other, while thus trying to raise the spirits of others—perhaps to keep up his own—a remark slipped out, which we apprehend betrayed his real feeling, viz: that "a good lawyer does not give up even a desperate case." Mr. Strange talked very prettily about twilight dews and darkness, and the bright morning, and the glorious Sun in his various stages, and proclaimed that it was then midday—that the sun was sending his rays perpendicularly on the heads of Democracy—and that there was a clear sky. We looked out and saw some portentous clouds, and it was getting cold. He called this day the glorious Eighth, (it was the ninth by Turner & Hughes' Almanac.) But, as by a legal fiction, all the days of a Court week are condensed into Monday, so for the purposes of this Convention, which began on the 8th, this may be considered the Anniversary of the glorious battle of New Orleans. He then let off a very pretty little glorification speech which was probably intended to have been spoken on yesterday. That passed off however very well.

Mr. Ellis next addressed the Convention, but urgent business called us away, and we are unable to tell what he said. After he finished, the Convention adjourned until night, to give the "boys" an opportunity of blowing off their steam.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

We were not present at the night meeting, but we understand that the "Young Democracy" held a meeting, and that some of them played the Lion's part (viz: *roaring*) to perfection. The most prominent speakers on the occasion, we understand, were Mr. Disbrow, Col. Wheeler, Mr. Sidney Smith, of Orange, and Mr. Duncan McRae, of Raleigh.

We cannot close this account of the Convention, without noticing one fact. It is this: That, notwithstanding the virulence of many of the Speeches delivered, not one of the Speakers ventured to say aught in disparagement of Gov. Graham, or his Administration. This simple circumstance speaks volumes.

COMMUNICATION.

CRUELTY—BRUTALITY.

On Monday last two lads or young men passed [illegible] in Robeson county, (J. W. Powell's) with a wagon and four horses. Three of the horses were drawing the wagon, and one, a grey horse, was tied to the wagon behind by a rope. This latter horse, as they passed the Store, drew back and broke his rope; upon which one of them mounted him and swore he would kill him. They proceeded on the road towards Fayetteville about a mile, and about [illegible] put their threat into execution. The body of the horse is there, much bruised and mangled. They told a mile or two further on, that they had lost a horse. It is hoped, that by this publication, the owner of the horse may learn how he came to be *lost*, and that these brutes in human form may be known by some one.

A CITIZEN OF ROBESON.

January 11, 1846.

At a meeting of a portion of the Militiamen of Columbus county, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Volunteer Company, Col. Wm. M. Baldwin was called to the Chair, and T. M. Smith appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Messrs. C. P. Woodell, Lewis George, Colon Haynes, and T. S. Memory, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we are desirous of raising a uniform independent company of militia in Columbus county.

Resolved, That we will go heart and hand to effect the organization of such a Company.

Resolved, That we invite the cooperation of our brother Militiamen of Columbus to act [illegible].

W. M. BALDWIN, Ch'n.

T. M. Smith, Sec'y.

Abolition and Oregon.—We have heretofore extracted from leading New York journals proofs that the movement of Mr. Adams and his tail is looked upon by his own political friends as only a new phase of Abolition—or rather it is Abolition developing its ultimate design and real character. Mr. Adams, who for long years has as a public man had but one predominant idea—hatred of the South and war upon slavery, now takes the lead for war measures against England, and forgets everything else for the sake of Oregon. Mr. Giddings follows and supports him, and at the same time declares in language of coarse and brutal exultation, that war with England will revenge the quarrel of Abolition with the South, and for that reason he goes for it. This is the position of the Abolition leaders.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Mr. E. La Sere, (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the first Congressional District of Louisiana in place of Hon. John Slidell, resigned.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our readers have been made aware of our desire and our purpose, the subject having been fairly taken in hand by both Houses of Congress, to refrain from any further discussion, on our part, of the merits of the Oregon question. From that purpose we shall not now depart, albeit strongly tempted to do so.

It has, however, become our duty to put our readers, and especially those who are engaged in commercial and maritime pursuits, (and therefore most likely to be affected by a change in the present prosperous circumstances of the country,) upon their guard against too great a reliance upon our predictions, by stating that recent occurrences have shaken the confidence which we have heretofore expressed in the *peaceful* termination of the Oregon controversy. We refer, of course, to the indications which the Debate in the House of Representatives has furnished upon the subject.

Our avowed confidence in a peaceful termination of the controversy was founded upon a conviction, derived from the Annual Message of the President of the United States (taking all its parts together,) that he looked forward to a pacific result, which, we do not doubt, he still expects. This confidence was fortified by the information which has reached this country, in different ways, unofficial but credible, that the British Government has anxiously desired, and yet desires, to maintain peaceful relations with the United States. And when, added to these considerations, we saw Mr. Calhoun, a leading member of the Democratic majority in the Senate, availing himself of the earliest opportunity after taking his seat to declare himself for peace, we felt justified in congratulating our readers on the fact of so important an accession to the body of those legislators "who think that peace may yet be preserved with honor, and who are not, at any rate, disposed to incur the hazards and horrors of war until all efforts for a pacific and honorable adjustment of the dispute shall be exhausted."

We cannot, even now that the course of the Debate in the House has unsealed our eyes, and shown us how near we stand to the edge of a precipice, persuade ourselves that a majority in either House of Congress would, all things else being equal, prefer war to peace; but we must confess our apprehensions that the tone of the Debate in the House of Representatives, connected, as it must be, in the estimation of all the foreign world, with the claim to the whole of Oregon" set up in the President's Message, cannot but be of the worst augury for the maintenance of peace.

We desire therefore to recall any expressions of *confidence* which we have heretofore felt ourselves authorized to use in regard to the peaceful termination of this Oregon dispute; hoping, at the same time, that counsels wiser than those which now seem in the ascendant may yet avert the dire catastrophe of War.

THE NEXT NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The United States Gazette of January 12, in addition to its regular daily letter from Washington, publishes a letter from "A Looker-on," who has spent some days at Washington, and whose letter shows that he possesses the advantage, which the Gazette attributes to him, of an intimacy with public men and things. In that letter we find the following paragraph concerning the probable complexion of the English newspapers which will be brought by the next arrival, which so well describes our own anticipation of what was likely to happen that we cannot refrain from copying it, though the fortunate *postponement* of the discussion by the Senate until *the tenth day of February* has somewhat diminished the danger suggested in this extract, of the effect of the next news from abroad:

"It is probable the debate in the House will be purposely continued till after the arrival of the steamer of the [illegible]. This, to me, [illegible]. The tone of the British press will no doubt be [illegible] offensive. [illegible] to say disagreeable things in the most disagreeable way. [illegible] Though the Executive may, through its diplomatic correspondence, receive private and pacific assurances, still [illegible] will be that which is calculated to produce resentment and excitement—the taunting of British editors and opposition and ministerial cavillers, with [illegible] of anti-American vituperation from Conciliation Hall. This will break upon the ears of Congress at the end of an exciting debate, just too at the moment when minds are [illegible], and any violent [illegible] will turn them the wrong way. Many a one who now might vote against the notice, or any other similar warlike measure, may lose his temper under the smart of foreign obloquy, confounding as it generally does all sorts of men and of opinions. This I fear will be the inevitable result if this question is kept undecided by the House. If a vote were had, no matter what the result, the question would be transferred to a less excitable body, where safe and moderate discussion, in any emergency, may be had. For these reasons, I deeply regret the apparent determination of the House to prolong the useless and worse than useless debate."

Important from Texas.—Letters received in New York city say, the two Senators from Texas will not be in their seats in Washington before the middle of February,—but in time to vote on the Oregon question. "Whoever they be," it is added, "they will vote against the notice." "We have had enough of War."

FROM THE NORRIDGEWOCK (ME.) JOURNAL.

We publish the following, as among the many evidences which we are constantly receiving of the increasing popularity of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. We have no interest in "puffing" it—any further than we have a desire to promote the health and happiness of our fellow-creatures, who are wasting away with those complaints, for which this medicine is an absolute remedy. And in calling the attention of the public to it, we feel that we are in the faithful discharge of our duty:

NEW PORTLAND, Nov. 4, 1842.

MR. PRATT—Sir: I wish you to send me 3 bottles of Jayne's Expectorant, and in this connection I would say, that I deem it an invaluable medicine, and an article that no family should be without for a single day. I have used it for two years in my family, and have always found it a quick and efficient remedy for tightness of the lungs, produced by long protracted colds, which produce the short hacking cough, the premonitor of Consumption, in which it so frequently terminates in this climate. If properly and seasonably administered, it will effectually break up the most violent colds, and thereby prevent the many violent fevers, so frequently consequent upon them. I would most cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public in all cases of that nature, as invaluable.

JOHN H. WEBSTER.

Cholics and Fretting of Infants.

Every mother should have Jayne's Carminative. It is the very thing they need for their children, as it immediately cures the cholic, and allays all irritation of the stomach and bowels.

For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 15. 94 3w

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

GLORIOUS WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig Convention, that assembled in this City, on Monday last, and adjourned on Tuesday night, was, indeed, a most glorious meeting of gallant spirits. The number of Counties represented, and the Delegates in attendance, were more numerous, we believe, than on any previous occasion of a similar character. Our adversaries had vauntingly declared beforehand that such was the deadness and apathy among the Whigs, that they could not procure a respectable meeting; but the result has falsified their predictions, and proven that the *Whig* spirit, always indomitable, still burns as brilliantly as when it fired the bosoms of our glorious ancestors. In proportion to the number of Delegates, we doubt whether any body ever assembled in North Carolina, containing such an amount of talent as this body presented.—The Speeches delivered on the occasion, would vie in merit, with those of any political assemblage in the Union; and we never felt prouder of our State, than when we looked round upon this imposing body, and marked the great and good men that had assembled, upon a few weeks' notice, to bear testimony to the value of Whig principles, and to pledge themselves anew to their maintenance and perpetuation. On contemplating the scene, and participating in the enthusiasm of the moment, we felt, in the language of the Poet, as applied by one of the most gifted sons of the Old North, (Hon. E. STANLY) that if there be a Paradise on earth, it was this—*it was this.*

As announced in our last, the Convention assembled in the Commons Hall of the Capitol, at 12 o'clock, M. on Monday, the 12th, and was called to order by Hon. RICHARD HINES, Chairman of the Whig Central Committee. On his motion, Dr. FREDERICK J. HILL, of Brunswick County, was unanimously chosen President, and the following gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents, viz: Col. John Fagg, Jere. Clarke, James T. Morehead, E. L. Winslow, W. R. Walker, Capt. Samuel Porter, John Barnett, Hon. Edward Stanly, Richard O. Benton.

Edward J. Hale, of Fayetteville, and H. W. Husted, of Raleigh, were appointed Secretaries.

On being conducted to the Chair, Dr. HILL delivered one of the most admirable addresses to the Convention we ever heard—an address which was received with rapturous applause. It contrasted so favorably, by its mildness and dignity, with the opening Speech of the President of the Locofoco Convention, a few days previous, that even members of that party, within our hearing, could not avoid awarding to it its due praise. It is known that Mr. HENRY'S Speech was very offensive, because of the insulting epithets applied by him to his political opponents.—DR. HILL said, in alluding to this, that if he had not sufficient respect for those opposed to him, to avoid the use of offensive language, that his own self-respect would forbid the application of it. In fact, a noble spirit of liberality towards their political opponents, as well as harmony and unanimity among themselves, was a distinguishing characteristic of the Whig Convention.

At the close of the President's Address, the Secretaries were directed to call over the Counties in Alphabetical order, for the purpose of ascertaining which of them were represented, and by whom.—The following is the result:

[illegible]—D. P. Gordon.
[illegible]—Col. John A. Fagg, W. J. Brown.
[illegible]—Saml. A. Bonner, West Mizell, S. B. Smith, R. [illegible] O. Brien.
[illegible]—John G. McDougald.
[illegible]—Edward Stanly, H. Dimock, F. H. Hawks, G. W. [illegible], R. C. Cherry, B. F. Tripp.
[illegible]—Dr. F. J. Hill, Capt. Saml. Potter.
[illegible]—W. L. [illegible].
[illegible]—Geo. W. Mordecai, J. H. Bryan, Weston R. Gales.
[illegible]—P. G. [illegible], Dan'l Hartley, [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible]—E. L. Winslow, Henry Lilly, [illegible].
E. J. Hale.
[illegible]—[illegible], Thomas Hatchett.
[illegible]—Samuel J. [illegible].
Duplin—Wm. [illegible].
Davidson—P. K. [illegible], J. M. Leach.
[illegible]—Daniel S. Hill, Thos. J. Blackwell, Thos. K. Thomas, Simon G. Hayes, Col. Jos. A. [illegible], Isaac Lewis.
Granville—Robert B. Gilliam, Clement Wilkins, R. W. Lassiter, Geo. J. Reavis, Geo. L. Gooch, John B. Debnam, James T. Gill, Jas. N. Gill.
Gates—John P. Lee.
Greene—Dr. [illegible] H. Hawks.
Guilford—Jas. T. Morehead, Maj. Robert Donnell, Andrew Weatherly, John Gillespie.
Halifax—Col. Wm. L. Long, Dr. Henry Joyner, B. J. Spruill, Sidney Weller, W. W. Taylor.
Hertford—[illegible] D. Scull, Roswell Cowper.
Haywood—Michael Francis, Col. R. M. Henry, J. A. B. Fitzgerald.
Henderson—C. de Choiseul, W. R. Jordan, J. P. Jordan.
Johnston—[illegible] Holt, Thos. Bagly, Dr. J. B. [illegible], Wm. T. Robertson, Edmund Cox, Ashley Sanders, Col. [illegible] Sanders, W. R. Moore.
Lincoln and Catawba—H. W. Guion, Maj. Robt. Brevard.
Moore—John B. Kelly, C. C. McCrummen.
New Hanover—William Stringer.
Northampton—Dr. O. B. Savage.
Onslow—Wm. P. [illegible], Dr. Wm. D. Cowan.
Orange—Hugh Waddell, Dr. W. Norwood, Joseph Steel, Josiah Turner, W. K. Ruffin, Samuel F. Phillips, Thos. A. Cameron, Jno. B. Leathers, Wm. K. Flintoff, Wm. O. McCauley, W. M. C. Strand.
Person—Col. John Barnett, E. G. Reade, Thos. McGehee.
Pitt—Dr. Chas. J. Blount.
Rowan—Nathaniel Boyden, A. H. Caldwell, J. Clarke.
Rockingham—Wm. R. Walker.
Rutherford—G. W. Baxter.
Surry—Jas. R. Dodge.
Stanly—Dr. F. J. Kron.
Wilkes—L. B. Carmichael, Rufus Morton.
Warren—Samuel E. Phillips.
Wake—Quinton Utley, John H. Manly, Stephen Stevenson, Richard Hines, George E. Badger, Chas. Manly, Chas. L. Hinton, H. W. Miller, S. P. Norris, H. W. Husted, John Buffalow, W. Terrell, T. R. Debnam, N. Price, Geo. W. Mordecai, Allen Adams, Geo. W. Haywood, Wm. Ashley, Thos. Loring, Jas. D. Nunn, C. C. Battle, John Lygon, Alfred Jones.

On motion of Edward L. Winslow, Esq., a Committee of nine was appointed, one from each Congressional District, to report Resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. The Committee, recommended by the Delegates from each District, was composed of the following gentlemen, viz: M. Francis, N. Boyden, John Kerr, J. M. Leach, H. W. Miller, John G. McDougald, R. B. Gilliam, F. H. Hawks, S. B. Smith.

The Convention then adjourned until four o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 4 O'CLOCK.

The Convention re-assembled, when Mr. Boyden, Chairman of the Committee of nine, asked for further time to report, which was granted.

Mr. Francis, from the Western Reserve, now rose and said, that it was usual in Conventions of this kind, to refer the nomination of the Gubernatorial Candidate to a Committee, to avoid conflicting claims of friends, and differences of opinion. But so well satisfied am I, said Mr. F. that there is but one opinion in this body, touching the nominee of the Whigs, that I venture to waive a reference of this subject to a Committee, and ask leave to submit the following Resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention has full confidence in the *integrity*, ability, and devoted patriotism of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, the present Governor of our State, and that, for the faithfulness and impartiality with which he has performed the duties of the high station which he holds, he is entitled to the gratitude, and should receive the support of the people of North Carolina, at the ensuing election; and that, entertaining as we do, admiration for the virtues he has exhibited, in the fulfilment of the duties of every public station with which he has been entrusted by the people of his native State, we do not hesitate to declare our belief, that his re-election will advance the best interests of "*North Carolina.*"

Therefore, be it resolved unanimously, That the Honorable WILLIAM A. GRAHAM be, and he is hereby nominated as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, for re-election; and that we recommend him to the support of that people he has for years so faithfully served.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Committee of five, to communicate the above Resolution to His Excellency, Gov. GRAHAM, and earnestly urge his acceptance of the nomination therein made; and that they report to this Convention as soon as convenient, the Governor's *reply.*

The Resolutions were received with deafening applause. When it subsided, Mr. Francis rose and delivered a Speech, in his own peculiar and racy style, in which he scattered to the winds all idea of disaffection towards Gov. GRAHAM in the Mountains, and pledged that the West would do her duty—her whole duty. His remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and during a portion of them, when he assured the Convention what might be expected from the Mountains next August, the applause was tremendous.

When he concluded, the Resolutions were adopted by one long, loud, unanimous *Aye*, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency, Gov. GRAHAM, with a copy of the Resolutions, and earnestly urge his acceptance of the nomination tendered him, viz: Edward Stanly, Mr. Francis, William L. Long, James R. Dodge, John Kerr. After a short interval, Mr. Stanly reported, that Governor Graham would appear in proper person, in a few moments, and respond to the Resolutions of the Convention.

Accordingly, in a short time, the Governor entered the Hall, and never have we seen any man greeted by such marked demonstrations of popular attachment. It was some minutes before silence was sufficiently restored, to enable the Governor to address the Convention. Sensibly affected by the enthusiastic reception given him, he proceeded to respond to the nomination which had been tendered, in a brief, but most eloquent and impressive Speech. Without affectation, he promptly accepted the call, and declared his readiness again to represent the Whigs as their standard-bearer, in the coming contest. And no one there, whatever his politics, who looked upon his fine intellectual face, and heard his words of truth and soberness, could have failed to pay a silent tribute to the dignity and elevation of his character—those attributes, which render him so deservedly, an object of pride to his party and his friends—or have resisted the conviction, that with such a Candidate as WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, before such a people as North Carolina can boast of, defeat is impossible.

When Gov. GRAHAM retired, and order was restored, Hon. EDWARD STANLY was called on from all parts of the House, for a Speech. He was called out also, on the next day, but we include both Speeches in this notice. On both occasions, he proved himself a worthy son of a noble sire. We remember well, the graceful elocution and easy, self-poised confidence of the lamented JOHN STANLY. We remember the delightful eagerness with which his auditors hung upon the lips of that great and glorious son of North Carolina, as the rich tones of eloquence rolled from his tongue; and we are sure we do its memory no injustice in saying, that his mantle has fallen on shoulders which wear it worthily. EDWARD STANLY touches nothing which he does not adorn. His voice is music, and seemed to Whig ears at least, to be the softened echoes of those spirit-stirring bugle notes which filled the air of 1840, and cheered us on to victory. Nobly did this gallant spirit act his part in that glorious strife, and nobly did he bear himself on this great occasion. His high-souled courtesy charmed even his foes. He said he had felt and expressed, in his younger days, some bitterness towards his political adversaries, but what gall he had, had been long ago spent. He had done them wrong so far as North Carolina was concerned. Almost his first acquaintance with Democracy was in another sphere, where Democracy and Locofocoism were synonymous. Rather, Locofocoism there, was progressive Democracy "full blown." The Democracy of North Carolina was merely progressive, and before it shall here attain its full-blown honors, he fervently prayed that it might receive a blight and a blast, that should crush it beyond resuscitation. We must subjoin a small specimen of Mr. STANLY'S Speech, somewhat in the style of his ancient manner of goading full-blown Loco Focos. It was somewhat in this wise: "Why do our friends, the Democrats, desire to remove our excellent Governor from the place which he has so well and so worthily filled? What has he done? Of what disqualifying act has he been guilty? Not a word has been said by his adversaries, even in their Convention, against his administration; not a whisper even is heard impugning his purity, his mental endowments, his ardent love for the land of his birth, or one single act of his administration.—But do our opponents hope to succeed in this unprovoked contest? In 1840, they placed in the field a man of talents—well and favorably known in every portion of the State—to oppose our own noble-hearted MOREHEAD. After a thorough canvass, he was found in a minority of about 8,000 votes. In 1842, they selected to oppose the incumbent, a gentleman distinguished for his great powers of *imagination*, and for his fluent declamation, and *he* was informed by a majority of some 5,000 of these "sheep stealing Whigs," that he could not be allowed to "organize and convene himself" into the Gubernatorial chair. In 1844, they nominated one of the purest and best men he ever knew. Although a democrat, he was a gentleman of fine taste, of most glorious impulses, and of great personal popularity—a gentleman with whom, he took pride in saying, his relations were very kind, for he was his friend; and even then, the party was beaten by over 3,000 votes. They now nominate *Green W. Caldwell*, who will hardly be *green* enough to relinquish one of the best offices in the State, to take his chance for a seat in that Chair which is so well filled by a much abler man.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Convention met. Mr. BOYDEN, from the Committee of nine, on whom devolved the duty of preparing Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, reported the following:

Resolved, That we adhere to the Whig Doctrine, that the Revenue for the support of the General Government should be raised by a Tariff of duties upon imports, rather than by the imposition of direct taxes upon the people; and in laying such Tariff, Congress should afford incidental protection to Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures.

Resolved, That the Whigs of North Carolina are most decidedly opposed to that scheme of Finance, commonly called the *Sub-Treasury*, which has been so repeatedly and so signally rejected by the people of the United States, and which the present Administration is again endeavoring to force upon us.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an equitable distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union.

Resolved, That we believe that the United States of America have the better title to Oregon—that being fully sensible of the awful consequences to both Nations which most inevitably result from an appeal to Arms, we most ardently desire that this perplexing question may be settled by peaceful negotiation; but should the course of England drive our Country into a War for the maintenance of our just rights, or national honor, the Whigs of North Carolina, as in the days of the Revolution, will be found to a man, battling with their might in their Country's cause.

Resolved, That Thomas L. Clingman, Rufus Reid, Nicholas L. Williams, John C. Taylor, Alfred Hargrave, John M. Morehead, Daniel B. Baker, Alexander Elliott, John B. Kelly, Josiah Collins, Edward Stanly, Lewis Thompson, Robert T. Paine, Hugh Waddell, William B. Wadsworth, Samuel F. Patterson, Kenneth Rayner, Richard Hines, Weston R. Gales, George E. Badger, Henry W. Miller, Alfred Jones, Charles Manly, John H. Bryan, Thomas J. Lemay, Griffith J. McRee, Ralph Gorrell, Frederick J. Hill, H. W. Husted, Edward J. Hale, M. Francis, N. Boyden, John Kerr, J. M. Leach, John G. McDougald, R. B. Gilliam, F. H. Hawks, and S. B. Smith, be appointed by this Convention, a Central Whig Committee, to watch over the interests of the Whig party in this State, and to promote the re-election of the present able incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair, by all proper and honorable means, and that any five members of this Committee shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

MR. BOYDEN, in submitting these Resolutions to the Convention, advocated their passage in a Speech which is sufficiently characterized in saying, that it was worthy of his fame as a lawyer, and worthy of his former efforts, in each wing of our Capitol. Mr. B. is a favorite with the Whigs, and that the Democrats do not love him better, is rather complimentary to themselves, inasmuch as it proves them unlike "sheep stealing dogs" who, feeling the lash, are said to increase their affection for the master who applies it. The Democrats are *not* like "sheep-stealing dogs," therefore, when they have sometimes felt Mr. Boyden's lash, they do not love him and lick his hand.

MR. BOYDEN was followed by JOHN KERR, Esq. than whom a purer spirit never breathed. Ardent in his feelings, frank and generous, Mr. Kerr wears "his own heart in his sleeve," and knows and finds the most direct way to the hearts of those whom he addresses. Take notes of John Kerr's Speech! we scorn the imputation. If our readers desire a feast of reason—a flow of soul that sparkles but wounds not—eloquent thoughts—eloquent words and eloquent action, let them collect a large crowd of intelligent Whigs, place John Kerr among them, and ask him to give utterance to the big feelings pent up in that slender frame, and they may then hear what we heard and feel as we felt. But we shall not attempt to catch those "flying words" and confine them to paper.

CHARLES MANLY, Esq. was next called to his feet—that is, to his foot, for he has but one, at present, owing to some unfortunate cavalry operation. He did not think it prudent to place on the turf a nag that was "lame of a leg"—much less did he deem it discreet in the said nag to attempt to prove his speed under such disadvantage. However much he might desire to ride rough-shod over democracy, he could not now do it, as he had but one shoe. Mr. Manly's fractured or refractory leg, excused him, and the Convention almost made a similar mistake, in calling out

H. W. GUION, Esq. who attempted to excuse himself, because he had dislocated his ankle some three years ago. The Convention decided that this was barred by the Statute of Limitations, and ruled him to proceed—which he did, in gallant style. It was not as Mr. G. feared, "a lame effort." He was from the democratic County of Lincoln; but we are glad that his spirit had not been so "cabin'd, cribbed, confin'd," as to weaken his ardor, or subdue his noble Whig bearing. These are the *tried* Whigs, who breast bravely the storm that surrounds, but not overwhelms them. Mr. G. spoke rapidly and vehemently, but spoke well.

HON. JNO. H. BRYAN came after Mr. G., being loudly called by the Convention. Mr. BRYAN had that morning left a sick bed, to which he had been for several days confined; but the Whig spirit was roused and he could not remain in his bed. Mr. B. spoke of the delights with which some amiable men seemed to anticipate War, and compared them—not very favorable we confess—with the zealous, unremitted efforts of the *Duke of Wellington* and *Marshall Soult* to preserve peace between England and France. These renowned and brave Generals knew what War was. They had both led immense armies to victory; still they, the greatest Generals of the age, deem war a curse—and to be avoided even at the expense of every thing but the *loss of honor*. Mr. B's speech was able and patriotic—and we could not but wish that some of the beardless Hotspurs who think they can whip the British and the Tory Whigs too before breakfast, had been there to learn how great men—great Generals—look upon War, and also to learn wisdom.

H. W. MILLER, Esq. addressed to the Convention a sound, statesmanlike and cogent argument on the Tariff. Interspersed in his argument, were flashes of indignant eloquence, such as often, a few years ago, made the great Goliah of [illegible] Democracy quail. It was one of those "*searching operations*," which the Democrats used to promise, and the Whigs performed.

MR. BADGER was now called up, and rose amidst deafening cheers. The House was thronged—expectation was on tiptoe, and was not disappointed. Those who are familiar with Mr. Badger's easy, flowing, declamation, the felicitous thoughts that rise at his bidding, the power of dashing off gems of polished wit at his pleasure, and his pure Addisonian English, to appreciate this masterly Speech, need only be told, that this, in the estimation of many, compared with his former efforts, excelled them all. Some were present who had never heard Mr. Badger before. They have heard him now, and will never forget it.

"While stands the Coliseum"—that speech will be fresh in memory—provided the Coliseum do not outlive every man, woman and child, Whig or Democrat, who heard it; and fresher than all will it live in the memory of Hon. LOUIS D. HENRY, so long as he may dwell among the children of men. That gentleman had grossly slandered the Whig party in his Speech on taking the Chair of the Democratic Convention. He ought to have expected, that the great Whig party were not so craven as tamely to submit. He *did* expect it, and attended the deliberations of our Convention—not we hope in the arrogant belief that his august presence could brow-beat or bully members of such a Convention from replying, as might become men of spirit, to his coarse vituperation upon as pure and patriotic a party as the sun of Heaven ever looked down on—we hope he did not thus presume, though many have thought so. If he did, we trust he has learnt a lesson by which he may profit.

In the course of Mr. BADGER'S remarks, to show that the claims to the whole of Oregon had not always been made by the present Democratic party—even by many of the gentlemen themselves, who were now clamoring for war, unless Great Britain would yield the whole, Mr. Badger read from a document, purporting to be an "Address of the Democratic Central Committee of N. C." published Oct. 4, 1844, the following extract:

[For the extract, see article under the Editorial head of the Observer.]

This address was signed by Louis D. Henry, Chairman, and twenty other leading Democrats of the State. Mr. B. while commenting on the admission made by these distinguished gentlemen, viz: "on the north, she (Great Britain) *has* Canada, &c. on the west, Oregon, &c.," was inquiring what new and additional title Great Britain had acquired to Oregon, or any part thereof, since the 4th of Oct. 1844, when these same gentlemen admitted that she had Oregon, when Mr. Henry, forgetting what was due to the occasion, and to a decent respect for the opinions and rights of his opponents, rudely, from the lobby, interrupted Mr. Badger, and persisted in his attempt to arrest the deliberations of the Convention, until he was silenced by cries of order and hissing. We say to Mr. Henry, that whether or not *he* regrets the act, his friends do; whether or not he is ashamed of it, his friends are to a man, whatever they may choose to say to his face. Mr. B. continued his remarks without further interruption, and closed with a most touching eulogy upon the lamented Cherry.

Mr. McKeon and Col. Long made short but spirited Speeches. Col. Long was followed by

E. G. Reade, Esq. who put the Convention and a goodly number of Ladies, who gave us their presence and smiles during the Convention, in the happiest humor, by a short Speech distinguished by its neatness, drollery and fun.

Hugh Waddell, Esq. closed the discussion by one of his own speeches. That is saying enough to those who ever heard *Hugh Waddell* when in the vein. His eulogy on Henry Clay was more than great. In conclusion, he submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, and the President of the Convention requested to forward a copy thereof to Mr. Clay.

Resolved, That this Convention deem it but a just reflection of the deep and heartfelt feeling of their constituents, to express their admiration and affection for HENRY CLAY, the noblest embodiment of Whig principles as he is one of the noblest specimens of American character that our Nation has produced.

The Resolutions reported from the Committee of nine, were then unanimously adopted.

H. W. Miller, Esq. offered the following Resolution, which was adopted *nem. con.*

Resolved, That His Excellency, William A. Graham, be respectfully desired, so far as his public duties will admit, to visit the different portions of the State during the ensuing canvass, and meet and address his fellow citizens, upon the questions involved in the present political contest between the two great parties of the Country.

Dr. Hill, having temporarily left the Chair, Mr. *Kerr*, of Caswell, offered the following Resolution, viz:

Resolved unanimously, That the dignity and promptness with which the President of this body has discharged the duties of the Chair, entitle him to the thanks of the Convention, which are hereby cordially tendered him.

The Resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

The President having again taken the Chair, and it being now near the hour, designated in an invitation to the Convention from Governor GRAHAM, Mr. *Badger* moved that the Convention do now adjourn *sine die*. Before putting the question, the President delivered a short but animated rallying Speech, urging his fellow-Whigs to go home, and go to work in earnest, as he intended to do. He then pronounced the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

In a short time, the Convention re-assembled at the Executive Mansion, in full force, and a more joyous meeting has been rarely witnessed. Conscious of having neither done any thing, or said any thing, that could justly give offence to, or wound the feelings of any one, during the sitting of their Convention, each one was in a good humor with himself and his neighbor, and the whole company, to use a homely expression, were "as merry as crickets."

And thus has ended our glorious Whig Convention! We would say in conclusion, to our Whig friends throughout the State—STAND TO YOUR ARMS! Be true to yourselves, and your principles and through your consistency and firmness the country may yet be rescued from the spoilers, and our free institutions purified and preserved. Stand by the right, and rebuke wrong—sacrifice every thing for the *cause*—THE CAUSE—and nothing for MEN, and all will be well.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Lieut. FRANCIS WINSLOW, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY S., daughter of the late H. G. Nelson, of this place.

In Chapel Hill, on the 24th ult., by Wm. Nelson, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL S. S. McCAULEY of Anson county, to Miss ELIZABETH ELLEN McDADE, daughter of James B. McDade, Esq.

DIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Patterson, in Bladen County, on the 6th inst., ALEX'R EVANS, son of Daniel G. and Barbara Patterson, aged 2 years 2 months and 20 days. Children are blessed in their death, for Christ hath said, "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."—*Com.*

In Montgomery County, in December last, Mr. WILLIAM McCOLLUM, aged about 40 years.

In Wadesborough recently, JNO. A. McRAE, Esq. Attorney at Law, formerly a Member of the Legislature.

In Wilmington, on Sunday the 13th instant, CONSTANCE CATHARINE, infant daughter of Dr. John Hill, aged 9 months.

In this county, on the 10th inst., PERMELIA, aged 23 years, consort of Thos. Hendricks. The deceased was a just model of Christian perfection, and expressed strong hopes of that reward which is promised to all the finally faithful.

She has left with her husband a pledge of their love,
An infant some ten days old;
Her spirit was wafted to realms above,
But this infant her image doth hold.

M. S. S.

P. S. The relatives of the deceased reside in and near Boydton, Va. Boydton papers if any will please copy.

On Black River, on the 8th inst., Mr. JAMES LEWIS, aged 90 years, a soldier of the revolution.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan'y 14, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for H Branson, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, J Waddill, Jr, Jas Hollingsworth, F S Latterloh, F D Breece, S Boon, D Mallett, A Jessup, J H & J Martin, S T Hawley, R M Orrell, Liebenstein & Brothers, H L Myrover & Co, J Brown, W McIntyre, C P Mallett, S J Hinsdale, of this place, and A P Humphreys, J & R Sloan, Salem Manf. Co, T C Pool, N Vogler, J & J Worth, Scott & McAdoo, J H Lindsey, and W Marsh, of the interior.

Also, Jan'y 17th, Steamer Henrietta, and 19th, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for John Johnson, H A London, J & W Murphy, and N Vogler, of the interior; and sundry merchants of this place.

DEPARTED, Jan'y 18, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E W Willkings, P P Johnson, W McIntyre, and G McNeill.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 20.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5 a 7½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Bee wax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1¼ a 2

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan 14.

Turpentine 3 65 and 3 70 since our last report; the latter was the going price yesterday. The article comes in rather freely. 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold at 58 cents this week.

Tar.—1 70; a considerable quantity has come to hand of late.

No particular change to note in Timber. 4 to 5½ for ordinary grades, and 6 to 7 for superior.—Extra long, for shipping, might bring a little the rise of 7.

Flooring boards, 13¼, 13½, and 14; Wide boards, 7½; Scantling 7, in good demand.

A lot prime country dressed R. O. hhd. staves brought $20.

Shingles are of ready sale at $2 to $3.

Bacon, hog round, is worth about 9 cts.; hams 10 a 10½. Sales of Lard in barrels at 9½ and 10. Sales of Molasses from wharf in lots, Porto Rico and Cuba, 23 to 26 cents.—*Chronicle.*

At New York, Flour is duller, and Cotton more active, since the arrivals, but no change in prices.

LOST.

ON Saturday before Christmas last, the Subscriber lost a Note on John S. and Edmund B. Richardson, for the amount of $32 10, made about the 8th of April, 1845, payable three months after date. In it was rolled up $12, a $3 bill, a $4 bill, and a $5 bill, on the Cape Fear Bank. It was stuffed in my waistcoat pocket, and must have dropped out. I was in a small crowd on that day, and some person must have picked it up. All persons are notified not to trade for or buy the said Note, as it is gone out of my possession, and I have received no value for the same. Any person finding and delivering said Note and money to me, will be generously rewarded.

DAVID T. MELVIN.

Jan'y 12, 1846. 94tf

The Spirit of the Times says that a gentleman is going South to open a jewelry establishment—his capital is a crow bar.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 20, 1846.

THE CONVENTIONS.—We have copied from the Raleigh Register very full accounts of the two State Conventions held within the past fortnight.

In addition to those particulars, we add a few things that struck us in the Whig Convention—a body which merited all the praise bestowed on it for its numbers, its respectability, its abundance of talent, and its freedom from that disgusting vituperation which seems to have been the end and aim of its Locofoco predecessor. We were agreeably surprised to find such a body assembled. It had been supposed, that the certainty of Gov. Graham's re-nomination the season of the year, and a little touch of that most formidable enemy of our party, Whig apathy, would have combined to make the Convention a thin one. But no: The Great West, the Centre, and the Sea Shore, were all there in strength, and all ardently united in favor of him who, as a member remarked, "*looked* like a Governor, *spoke* like a Governor, and *acted* like a Governor."

Dr. Hill's Address on taking the Chair was exceedingly neat and appropriate, laying down concisely and clearly the great principles and policy of the Whig party, and rebuking most happily the malignant spirit of such revilings as had been lavished on the whole Whig party by most of the speakers in the Locofoco Convention. We did not hear the President's closing address, but understand that it was in equally good taste.

The speech of Mr. Francis left no room for doubt as to the Mountain District, about which the Locos have been industriously circulating their figures. Besides the evidence afforded by his strong representation in the Convention, Mr. F. scouted the idea that the free air of that pure region would be contaminated by the reign of Locofocoism. The Whigs there have a feud among themselves, as in the case of the Clingman and Graham contest, but for [illegible], they are both ready to unite in thrashing the internal foe.

Gov. Graham's response to the nomination was like every thing he says and does,—sound, sensible, and dignified; full of affection for his native State and of devotion to the Whig party. His character is a perfect emblem of that of North Carolina. His hands are clean, his heart pure, his head clear. Modest and retiring, he never thrusts himself forward, but has always obeyed the call of those who had a right to require his services at whatever sacrifice. More solid than brilliant, he moves on in the even tenor of his way, commanding the respect and confidence of all who are capable of appreciating his practical common sense, his unsullied character, his public and his private virtues. May the good Old North State ever have at the helm so fit a representative of herself as WILLIAM A. GRAHAM!

MR. STANLY placed in a strong light the fact, which is worthy of all observation, that whilst none deny to Gov. Graham the possession of every qualification for the office, and all admit that he has so ably administered its duties as to escape even censure, the Locofocos are not satisfied with what is so good. They never "let well alone," but are ever pulling down, to build up something better, which generally results in getting something worse. It is this destructive principle of the "progressive democracy," which makes the success of that party so dangerous to the true happiness and prosperity of the country.

He confessed however, that he entertained a high regard and respect for many individuals in that party, and he was satisfied that there were many of them who would not *steal a sheep*, even under very strong temptation.

Mr. Stanly's allusion to Mr. CLAY was most beautiful and just; and, as is ever the case when that name is mentioned among Whigs it was received with rapturous applause. "How can I (said he) address such a body as this without mentioning the great, ever glorious, still glorious name of HARRY CLAY? What Whig but feels, that

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels."

Mr. Stanly exhorted the members to do their whole duty at home. North Carolina expects it of every Whig. She occupies a proud position. Whenever a Whig, in any part of the Union, hears of a victory in North Carolina, he feels that all is not yet lost! Above all, let us never despair, said he. What Whig *can* despair, when the women are with us, and the welfare of old North Carolina at stake! (This speech was frequently applauded.)

MR. BOYDEN briefly discussed the Tariff, Sub-Treasury, and Oregon questions, and then, (to the great gratification of the assembly,) brought all his powers of sarcasm to bear upon the youthful heroes who had *talked* so vauntingly about War in the recent Locofoco Convention. With what delight, said he, will they lay down their lives for Oregon! Not a democrat will be left at home! Not a Whig will have a chance to get into the ranks! They will not stop at the 49th degree, but take it up to the *seventy-ninth!* [Alluding to Col. Wheeler's speech.] If we could only show the powers of Europe what we saw here, there would be no war, for they would all be frightened at the terrible countenances and gestures of the Locofoco orators. There would be no need to stop at Oregon, California, Canada, and Ireland, but a single speech on a magnetic telegraph would get us all Hindostan and the rest of the English colonies!

He exposed the present Locofoco claim to credit for the soundness of those State Banks, which, a few years ago, they did all in their power to destroy; and predicted that the 1st Thursday in August will teach them that the people have a little better memory than they suppose.

He commented most eloquently and patriotically on the treachery of those who fostered disaffection between the North and the South; who endeavored to stir up a mutiny in the ship. We must all share the same fate: all sink or swim together. The glory of this Nation will have departed when the Union of these States is severed.

Mr. Kerr of Caswell is one of the most eloquent and impassioned speakers in the State, and he elicited frequent applause. He spoke of the loss of all but honor in the contest of 1844: of his almost despondency under that defeat, and the overwhelming majority against him in his county. Gentlemen may talk about whipping England: but the only true courage is that which stands up for the *Truth* whether in prosperity or in adversity. For himself, he was quite too old to "put on the turban for the sake of the plunder."

He spoke of the trick attempted to be played off a second time, of nominating a person because he was comparatively unknown. They tricked us once, with Polk, but the trick will scarcely succeed again, said Caswell. To Gov. Graham, "the Chevalier Bayard of the State," he paid a [illegible] compliment.

He scouted the Locofoco claim of credit for the present prosperity of the country—the result of Whig laws and Whig policy. [illegible] compared the reverence which the true [illegible] of the country have always evinced for the names of Washington, Madison, and the other great lights of our earlier and purer days, with the blind adoration of the name of Jackson by his followers. The President's Message, said he, opens with an invocation to the Deity of the Universe, and closes with an invocation to the deity of democracy.

He closed with an eloquent tribute to Virginia, the land of his nativity, and to North Carolina, the land of his adoption and of his affections,—who can proudly boast that her Capitol has never been in the hands of the Goths and the Vandals since the Whig party has existed.

Messrs. Manly, Guion, and Bryan, successively followed Mr. Kerr, speaking briefly, for the reasons stated by the Register.

Henry W. Miller, Esq. one of the most informed and most talented Whigs in the State, came next. Alluding to the epithets of Tories, Federalists, &c. heaped upon the Whigs by the Speakers in the [illegible] Locofoco Convention, he said, if it were true that one half of the people are Tories, the country had better at once give [illegible] and go under the dominion of some [illegible] power. But Sir, said he, *it is a Slander!* He thanked God that the time has not yet come when a majority of the people of North Carolina can be denominated Tories, and enemies to their country! It was an infamous, yes an infernal declaration!

[illegible] presented some striking views on Protection, [illegible] modern democracy, [illegible] the ancient support of every President [illegible] Washington down to Van Buren, and the very [illegible] of that principle, were those whom [illegible] had elevated to high office—Van Buren, Jackson, Johnson, Buchanan, &c. They [illegible] the Compromise act, under [illegible] 1839-40-41 amounted to [illegible] average of 12 millions of dollars a year. [illegible] expenditures of last year amounted to [illegible] besides the public debt. Revive that [illegible] what chance would there be of supporting [illegible] and paying the public debt? None [illegible] except by creating more debt.

[illegible] adverted to a remark of Mr. Henry, that, [illegible] Whig leaders "*Good Lord deliver us.*" [illegible] that he had most fervently uttered [illegible] the Town Hall at Fayetteville, [illegible] when he met one of those leaders for [illegible] last time as a Candidate for governor! [illegible] happy allusion to Gov. Graham, [illegible] paid to him by the utter [illegible] of the abusive orators of the Locofoco [illegible] to find one word of complaint a[illegible]. To one of them is attributed some [illegible] remark applied to Gov. Graham, as this: "[illegible] *he's too good for our party.*" [illegible] party injustice by its own want of [illegible]

Mr. Badger was next called on, and [illegible] such a speech as he only, of all the men we ever heard, can deliver. His [illegible] powers of irony and ridicule;—[illegible] and cogent reasoning, about [illegible] darkness or obscurity lingers:—[illegible] statesman-like views of public policy [illegible] patriotism:—his withering [illegible] of the imperial [illegible] of the integrity [illegible] of the Whig party:—his [illegible] beautiful tribute to the memory of his noble friend Cherry:—successively amused, instructed, animated, a[illegible] and [illegible] the deepest recesses [illegible] heart. We have heard Mr. Badger [illegible] eloquence, and again we have [illegible] argue. But we never before [illegible] in one speech every [illegible], and to shew himself [illegible] great in all. We regret that we [illegible] report his speech, which ought to [illegible] if at all identically as it falls from his lips—for he uses no surplus word, [illegible] changed either to the [illegible] his style or the force of his argument. [illegible] attempt to jot down a sentence here [illegible] of course without hoping to have retained [illegible] language or many of his best ideas.

He commenced by expressing regret that any of [illegible] Whig friends had suffered their feelings to be [illegible] by any thing that had occurred in the assemblage which had convened in that Hall last [illegible]. His friends should consider, that certain [illegible] necessarily supply the place of *reason* and [illegible] *cant* and *custom*. If they speak at all, [illegible] must speak that which they have; and nothing was more common than for our democratic [illegible] to speak that which signifieth nothing!

In allusion to the epithet "Tories," applied to the Whig party of North Carolina, he thanked his God that no ancestor of his had ever proved faithless to his Country; none, to save either property or life, had ever *taken a British Protection!* He doubted not that all in this body could say as much. One noble spirit here, (Mr. Waddell was doubtless alluded to.) he knew, was closely allied to a patriot General who lost his life upon a Revolutionary battle field. To himself, his native State stands first, and nearest, and dearest. With hearts pure, and hands clean, how can we feel angry at such aspersions?

Mr. Badger then noticed the speech of Gen. Saunders, (without mentioning him by name, however,) in the Locofoco Convention, in no unkind spirit towards the General, for whom he entertained personally the kindest feelings, but in a most [illegible] style of irony, that drew forth peal after peal of laughter. We could almost forgive the General for all his political sins, for having afforded us so much amusement.

The General had said, that he had recently been to Wilmington and Charleston. He had found business active, prices high, harbors crowded, every thing wearing the appearance of prosperity. "And he had said to himself, Who is President of the United States? Is it Henry Clay, or is it James K. Polk?" Mr. Van Buren used to be called the Little Magician, said Mr. Badger: but let Van Buren now hide his diminished head! Here was a greater magician than he! Without signing a single law, without doing one act which could have the slightest bearing upon the business of the country, "James K. Polk is President of the United States," and *therefore* business is active, harbors crowded, prices high, every thing prosperous!

This gentleman is supposed, said Mr. B. to be destined to represent his country at one of the first Courts of Europe, and he thus took his first rehearsal in the arts of diplomacy. Let us suppose that he finds his way to Madrid: that he approaches the foot of the throne. We may suppose that he will consider it no derogation from his democratic character, especially as the Sovereign is a Lady, if he should make a *bow*, (and we all know with what *grace* he does such things!) He will next address her majesty in a complimentary speech, but whether it will be delivered in Classic English, Classic Spanish, or Classic French, (with all of which he is probably *equally* familiar,) Mr. B. could not say. He then retires to his apartments. He is told of the high literary reputation that our country has acquired in Spain, through our Minister at that Court. He exclaims, Who is our Minister to Spain? Is it Washington Irving, or is it I? They tell him of the good feelings which exist between the two nations, the result of the skilful diplomacy of our Minister to Spain. And again he exclaims, Who is our Minister to Spain? Is it Washington Irving or is it I? Would there not, said Mr. B. be just as much truth and justice in this, as when he gazes upon the crowded harbors, folds his arms, and says, "James K. Polk is President of the United States"? We all remember how the "Black Tariff" was pronounced so bad that it was not fit to be reformed, but must be destroyed. But now, when the tree is in full fruition, which he would have cut down to the ground, if the Whigs had not stayed his ruthless hand, he folds his arms, being in possession, and exclaims, "James K. Polk is President of the United States!"

But Mr. Badger wished to say a few words on the Oregon question. Our opponents could see no medium between being in favor of taking immediate possession, war or no war, and being an enemy to one's country. War is the last expedient—the lawsuit of private life—which should not be resorted to as long as any other honorable means of settlement remained. He would say, "Let there be no quarrel between thee and me"—no bitterness, no heartburnings. He spoke of the untold horrors which afflicted the widow and the orphan in time of war; and how greatly must these be multiplied if the war be an unjust or an unnecessary one. He is no patriot, he is an enemy to his country who would rush into a war upon which he cannot invoke the blessing of God!

What is this title to Oregon? It was declared to be "clear and undoubted" up to the 54th degree before the late democratic Convention, but is said to have "progressed" to the 79th degree during the sittings of that body. He freely confessed that he had not the materials upon which to form a positive opinion as to the title, but he was inclined to believe that it was in the United States. The question was evidently not without difficulty, else why did all the various administrations, for the fifth of a century past, given up a part of it to that encroaching power? Why did Mr. Polk offer to divide it with her, if it was Treason to give up an inch of what was unquestionably ours? To go to war rather than arbitrate or compromise, was to go to war unjustly.

He held in his hand a paper [the Standard] printed in Raleigh in October 1844, containing an Address to the people of this State, signed by 21 gentlemen professing to be the Democratic Central Committee of North Carolina, whose names, (lest it might be supposed that this was some "Whig forgery,") he would read. [He then read the names of Mr. Henry, the Chairman, &c., and quoted the following paragraph from the Address:

"Great Britain wants but Texas to check and overawe our commerce, to threaten our peace, and carry on her schemes of abolition and smuggling along a common boundary of land and river for nearly two thousand miles. Remember, she is jealous of the success of our Democratic institutions, and that she views the United States as the only competitor whose rapid growth in commerce and manufactures, is like to shut her out from a monopoly of the markets of the world. At the North, she has Canada and the lakes for her armies and navies; on the West, Oregon and her ancient allies the Indians, whom she has always used against us, and who are now to the number of six or seven hundred thousand hovering on our western border; there are her Islands in the West Indies; give her a controlling power in Texas, and *WE ARE COMPLETELY AT HER MERCY.*"

Let it be remembered, said Mr. B., that nothing has occurred since Oct. 1844, to change the rights of the parties; and yet this paper admitted that England has Oregon! *How* has she Oregon? *As* she has Canada, *as* she has her West India Islands. He supposed it could not mean that she had *possession* of Oregon, for the possession was a joint one. The U. S. had as much of the possession as she.

Sir, (said Mr. B., in his own inimitable style of irony,) there is no telling how much mischief that document may have done! Who knows but that it may have found its way over to London, and there been read by the Queen and the British Cabinet. That Lord Aberdeen, struck with such an admission from such a distinguished body as the "Democratic Central Committee of North Carolina," may have sent it to the British Minister at Washington, and that he at once was induced to reject Mr. Polk's offer of the 49th degree!

[Here Mr. Louis D. Henry, apparently unable to stand the peals of laughter which burst forth, (though he had quietly listened to the preceding statement of the contents of his Address,) rose under great excitement, and asked if the gentleman would allow him to make a remark! *Certainly not!* said Mr. Badger. Mr. Henry went on, however, amidst calls to order, from the Chair and others, and hisses, to say, as well as we could hear, that he had signed that paper; that he only meant to say that Great Britain had possession; and not that she had the title.]

Mr. Badger proceeded with his speech, without further notice of the interruption than the remark, that he could only judge of what the paper *meant* by what it *said*.

After disposing of this subject, he went on to exhort the Whigs to go home and perform their whole duty to their party and their country. We owe it to William A. Graham, that noble specimen of a North Carolina Whig, gentleman, and statesman:—We owe it to him, to give him a majority in the next Legislature, that he may not be thwarted in his measures for the benefit of the State. We owe it to the old North that this Whig State shall not be misrepresented by two instead of one in the Senate of the United States. Let there be no such thing as Whig arrayed against Whig, in the next elections.

Mr. B. closed his most brilliant speech by an exceedingly beautiful eulogium on his deceased friend, that great and good Whig, William W. Cherry, who was cut down in the midst of his usefulness.

We will not attempt to report this part of the speech. Indeed we feel that we owe an apology to Mr. Badger and the other eloquent speakers, for this cold and lifeless sketch of all that was brilliant and animating.

At the close of Mr. Badger's speech, the Convention adjourned till the afternoon. Having an indispensable engagement, we were compelled to leave the city without participating in the after proceedings mentioned by the Register.

Our readers will find, in the account of the speeches in the Whig State Convention, that Mr. Louis D. Henry, the leader of the Locofoco party, and President of its late Convention, so far forgot what was due to decency and propriety, (if not to himself) as to interrupt the proceedings of the Whig Convention.

In our last we stated, in a letter from Raleigh, that Mr. Henry had indulged in grossly vulgar remarks as to the Whig leaders, from what *ought to have been* the elevated and dignified position of President of his party Convention. Our statement of one of his epithets was erroneous in a single word. Instead of comparing the Whig leaders to "sheep-*killing* dogs," his remark was, as reported to us by several who heard it, that "for the Whig leaders, Daniel Webster, &c. &c. &c., he had no more respect than for a parcel of *sheep-stealing dogs.*" And this elegant sentiment, this brilliant specimen of Billingsgate oratory, received the thundering plaudits of the assembled Delegates of the Locofoco party in North Carolina!! Do not the constituents blush for their Representatives? But perhaps they may console themselves with the idea that the language was uttered in a moment of excitement, and afterwards repented of or disavowed! Not so. The Standard, apparently speaking by authority, denies it, and affirms that Mr. Henry spoke deliberately, and still adheres to what he said.

It may surprise some persons, that after such offensive eructations, Mr. Henry should have had so little feeling of either shame, propriety, or self-respect, as to appear at the Whig Convention. But perhaps it was a consciousness of self-degradation that carried him there, and made him post himself in a conspicuous place, there to stand for hours, until a Member of the Convention found him a seat, and finally to repay that courtesy by an outrage unparalleled in the history of such bodies.

It was fortunate for the peace of society and the safety of individual life and limb, that such an indignity was not offered in other places and under other circumstances. In New York city, for instance, its author would have found himself very speedily on his way to the nearest window. But here he was merely put down by calls to order and by hisses. To this forbearance, the perfect good humor produced by the brilliant wit and keen but gentlemanly satire of Mr. Badger contributed. In that large assemblage, all countenances were beaming with smiles—except that of Mr. Henry and perhaps here and there another of his party; and to these the very absence of all vulgar abuse, such as had characterised their own meeting, was probably gall and wormwood. It is true that a member of the Convention prepared on the instant a resolution properly characterising such a gross outrage, but Mr. Badger quietly and calmly continued his speech and in the mean time that which was at first angry excitement, passed into contempt.

Good.—The N. Y. Express, noticing Mr. Henry's lack of "respect for Mr. Webster, &c. &c. &c." says, "Our Washington letters do not mention how Mr. Webster bears the afflicting intelligence."

We have been requested by some of our friends who have the credit of the Cape Fear region at heart, to mention, as we do with great pleasure, that the Speech of our fellow citizen, Judge Strange, was the only one of any note in the late Locofoco Convention, which was free from the gross abuse of the Whigs in which the others indulged. Perhaps the Judge, having been always a Democrat, did not find it necessary to attest his democracy by those bitter denunciations which came with so bad a grace from the President of the Convention who was himself an old Federalist, and whose celebrated 4th of July Oration shows the way in which *he* stood by his country in the war of 1812.

Vaccination.—We are pleased to learn, that Dr. Jas. T. Gilliam, of this place, has a supply of *fresh vaccine matter*, amply sufficient for all those who may desire to secure their children against the contagion of that loathsome disease, the small pox, which is prevailing in some of the Northern cities, and is said to have been brought to the Quarantine ground near Wilmington, and perhaps to counties nearer still to us.

The South on Oregon.—It it a remarkable fact, which may possibly, we think, in time find its way even through skulls as thick as some of those belonging to the manufacturers of Locofoco opinion in the South on the Oregon Question, that on every occasion in both House and Senate, the leading Southern members of that party go against hasty and violent action. Look at the speeches and votes of Messrs. Calhoun and Haywood, and the votes of Messrs. Benton, Colquitt, Speight, Pennybacker, Levy and Westcott, in the Senate, and the speeches of Messrs. Rhett, Yancey, and Hunter, in the House,—all Southern Locofocos, and see how far they are from desiring to precipitate the country into war. They see and feel, as possibly their constituents may, sooner or later, that war would ruin the South, and that there are yet honorable means to be tried to avert that dire calamity. This is the part of true patriotism,—though in the Whigs it is daily and hourly denounced by Locofoco Hotspurs and witlings as Toryism.

Defence.—The Military Committee have reported bills for harbor and frontier defences for more than a million of dollars. This is nothing to what is actually needed, if we are to be plunged into a war.

[Among the sums to be appropriated is $15,000 for Fort Caswell, N. C.]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

The arrival of the U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's, at Pensacola, in 10 days from Vera Cruz, furnishes the important information that the Mexican Government had not agreed to receive Mr. Slidell, the American Minister, though he had been nine days in the city of Mexico! The nature of the difficulty in the way of his official reception, and of the renewal of diplomatic intercourse, is not yet disclosed, though doubtless our government has been duly advised, for a large bundle of documents brought by the St. Mary's was immediately forwarded to Washington. By some it was supposed, that the warlike aspect of our relations towards England had induced Mexico to retract her assent to the opening of negotiations, in the hope, that if war ensues between the U. S. and England, Mexico may in some way revenge herself on us for the annexation of Texas. Others suppose that Mexico was waiting for Mr. Polk's *message*. And others again that fears of an impending revolution prevented the negotiation. This revolution was rapidly coming to a head, and its chief, Gen. Paredes, was entirely opposed to any peaceful settlement with the U. States.

The Chance of War.—A letter from Washington remarks with great force, that "when Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll says "all of Oregon and no war will follow," he does not mean what he says. Why this deception? It is the basis of another.—When the terrible calamity overtakes us, which may Heaven avert, this same Mr. I. will turn round and exclaim, "surely England had no cause for war, and she alone is the aggressor."

We have no doubt at all that members of Congress are writing letters over the country, and stump politicians are making speeches, and Locofoco papers making assertions, similar to that of Mr. Ingersoll, all for the same purpose as that attributed to him. They are all endeavoring to impress the public mind with the belief that there is no reason to expect war: that England has nothing to complain of, even if we take "all of Oregon." We believe that no man in his senses can expect, that England will quietly submit to relinquish the whole, when we have so often offered to divide it with her.

Later from Europe.—Arrivals at N. York furnish English papers to the 10th, and French to the 12th ult.

The papers appear to be silent on the Oregon question—the President's Message, of course, not having reached England.

A great excitement was produced by a positive announcement in the London Times of a resolution of the Ministry to abolish the Corn Laws, and open the ports to the free admission of flour and grain. The London Standard at once denounced the statement as false. The Times reiterated it. But opinion settled down into a belief of its being premature, at least. It is supposed, however, that the Corn laws will be modified, not repealed, by the Parliament which was to assemble during the second week of January.

It was reported that a commercial treaty was on the tapis between Great Britain and the United States, by which our Protective Tariff is to be given up for Oregon. This rumor is gaining strength in this country also, though it is doubtful whether any treaty regulating the Tariff can ever receive a vote of two-thirds in the Senate.

England was steadily prosecuting her preparations for defence in case of war.

Breadstuffs and stocks had fallen, under the belief that the corn laws would be amended. Cotton was firm, having doubtless touched the lowest point. Uplands 3¾ to 4¼d. equal to 6 to 8¾ cents.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has voted *unanimously* to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress to oppose any alteration of the Tariff of 1842.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday the 12th, Mr. Westcott moved that Mr. Levy's name on the journal be changed to David Levy Yulee, the same being so changed by the Legislature of Florida. [It was the old family name dropped by Mr. Levy's father, and now reclaimed by the son.] Mr. W.'s motion was adopted.

Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee on Naval affairs, to whom were referred Mr. Cass's resolutions of inquiry, reported "a bill to organise the Naval force of the United States."

The bill provides for ten steam ships, to be built of iron, if deemed most expedient: *three* of the class of *frigates*—*five* of the class of *sloops of war*—and *two* of a smaller denomination.

It authorises the President to complete all the ships now on the stocks, and to purchase naval supplies.

The items of appropriation in the bill are as follows:

For the building ten steamers	$2,530,000
For completing ships now on the stocks	1,520,000
For repairs of ships in commission	625,000
For Naval munitions, &c.	500,000
	$5,175,000

The bill repeals so much of the act of the 3d March last as limits the naval force, in officers, seamen, marines, &c. to 7,500 men. The bill was read twice and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Allen moved to make the resolutions to give the 12 months' notice to England, the order of the day for the 27th inst. Mr. Haywood preferred a later day, and moved the 3d of February. Mr. Westcott moved the 10th February. By that time Senators might hear from home on the subject, and the Texas Senators might arrive. Mr. Calhoun had no preference himself, but in deference to other Senators would vote for the longest time. Mr. Archer thought it best to wait for the next news from Europe on this subject. Mr. Westcott's motion was adopted 32 to 18—Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Colquitt, Haywood, Lewis, Speight, Pennybacker, Yulee and Westcott, voting with the Whig Senators in favor of the latest day.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, Mr. Allen asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the principle by which the U. States will be governed in regard to the interposition of the powers of Europe in the political affairs of the independent nations of America. These resolutions embody the President's declarations in relation to the establishment of European colonies on this continent, the "balance of power," &c.; and declare, that "any effort of the Powers of Europe to intermeddle in the social organization or political arrangements of the independent nations of America, or further to extend the European system of Government upon this continent by the establishment of new colonies, would be incompatible with the independent existence of the nations and dangerous to the liberties of the people of America, and therefore would incur, as by the right of self-preservation it would justify, the prompt resistance of the United States."

The question being on granting leave to introduce the resolutions,

Mr. Calhoun was unwilling to grant leave for the introduction of a resolution of such a bearing and nature. He said every Senator must feel that this resolution, if adopted, would have a most solemn and important effect. No man could more decidedly condemn than he did, any unwarrantable interference of European powers in the political relations of the nations of this continent; and he embraced this occasion to say, that in his opinion, the recent case of French and British interference in the concerns of the Republic of Buenos Ayres was unjustifiable, and an outrage upon human rights. The effect of these general declarations upon the diplomacy of the country would be injurious. It could not be otherwise. In this connection, he alluded to a celebrated declaration made by Mr. Monroe, more than twenty years ago, upon this subject, and said it had been questioned by many wise heads though he had not questioned it. He was then a much younger man than he was now. But he had since been told by more than one American negotiator abroad, that it had a very mischievous effect upon our relations with other nations. We were now approaching a time of great events, and he feared we were not preparing for those events in such a solemn spirit as became us.

Mr. Allen explained his object in bringing forward this resolution, which caused Mr. C. to say the matter was still worse than had before appeared. The author of the resolution, at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had not even consulted the Committee to which this great question properly belonged!

Mr. Allen. No sir; it is all my own work!

Mr. Calhoun resumed. But why had not the distinguished and experienced Senator from Michigan, on the same Committee (Gov. Cass) been consulted? Why had not the gentleman's gallant friend at his right (Col. Benton) been consulted? Why had not the other gentlemen on that Committee been consulted?

The gentleman himself, (said Mr. Calhoun,) has assigned a good reason why it should not be received. He says it is twenty-one years since Mr. Monroe made the declaration, and it has become the settled opinion of the American people. Then why reiterate it on the present occasion, unless it be designed that it shall have an effect upon other portions of the world besides our own? Sir, I intend to provoke no discussion. I know the difficulties which surround us. I am for peace, as I have said before, if peace can be honorably preserved; and I am not for rushing into measures which may have the effect of disturbing the peaceful relations which now exist, without having some good and sound reason for the adoption of such measures. Sir, I am against the reception of this resolution, unless Senators are prepared to go and meet all the contingencies contemplated by it. If so, if we are to take this stand, we must be prepared to put forth all our strength; we must become at once a great military republic, and take earnest and effectual measures to repel all foreign interference upon this continent.

Mr. Jarnagin, and Mr. Cass rose at the same moment, but the Chair gave the floor to the first named gentleman, who, after a few remarks, moved that the question of the reception of the resolution *lie on the table*. The yeas and nays were called and taken, and the question was decided in the affirmative—28 to 25. So the Senate refused to entertain the resolution.

The Whigs present and Messrs. Calhoun, McDuffie, Haywood, Wescott and Chalmers, voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Crittenden presented a preamble and resolution, authorizing the President to give the notice to England at such time as he may deem proper, provided that he deferred doing so until after the adjournment of the present Congress.

Mr. Calhoun suggested that the resolution was not precisely in accordance with parliamentary rule, inasmuch as the ground was already covered by other propositions regularly before the Senate. He, however, after a few explanatory remarks from the mover of the resolution, withdrew his objections, and the resolution was received and made the order of the day, with other matters pertaining to the same subject, for the 10th of February.

On Thursday, nothing of importance. A long Executive Session, after which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, petitions being in order during the morning, Mr. Adams presented a large batch—among them two from North Carolina against the admission of Texas as a slave State. Mr. A. occupied more than an hour in presenting his "pile."

The order of the day, being the resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to give Great Britain the notice necessary to put an end to the treaty in relation to the joint occupancy of Oregon, was taken up.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, spoke with great force and ability for nearly an hour, in favor of the notice to England, as the readiest means of settling the question by negotiation. He was in favor of placing the responsibility of giving the "notice" upon the President. He was willing to intrust him with it, and would not, by his vote, declare his distrust of the President's wisdom and patriotism in the matter. He maintained that our title was not good to all of Oregon. We could only claim to 54 deg. 40 by the Spanish title, which was baseless both to us and to England. The only way for us to get the whole of the Territory, however, was to give this notice, whenever the President, in his wisdom, should think best to tender it.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, next addressed the House warmly in favor of giving the notice, by act of Congress, not by the President's own volition or at his discretion, and that too forthwith—war or no war! He had no idea that England would go to war upon this question, knowing the territory to be all ours! He warned the House against Mr. Hilliard's amendment, and said it was designed to entrap the President, so that the opposition might complain of him for giving the notice too soon or too late as the case might be.

On Tuesday, 150 resolutions, on almost every imaginable subject, were offered. Among them, the following:

On motion of Mr. Graham, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Foundry in the western part of North Carolina.

Mr. Biggs, on leave, also presented a memorial very numerously signed from citizens of Chowan county, North Carolina, praying that an adequate appropriation may be immediately made to open Roanoke Inlet at Nag's Head. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, introduced a series of resolutions embodying the Locofoco doctrines of rotation in office, and division of the spoils; and calling on the President and Heads of Departments to carry into full effect these principles and doctrines. All this was so disgusting, that, as soon as the resolutions were read, Mr. Holmes of S. C., (Loco) moved to amend by adding the following:

Resolved, That offices were created for the Government, and not for spoils.

On Wednesday, the Oregon question was taken up.

Mr. Stanton (Loco, of Tennessee,) addressed the House for an hour, in favor of giving the notice to England—of claiming the whole of Oregon—of never again *offering* the 49th parallel to England as a compromise—but of accepting it, should England recede and propose it.

Mr. Gordon (Loco, of N. Y.) next made a speech in favor of giving the notice and asserting our claim to the whole of Oregon, come what come may, by way of consequences. His speech was very denunciatory of England, and bitter against the course of the Southern wing of the dominant party.

Mr. Brinkerhoff, (Loco, of Ohio,) followed in an animated speech on the same side, and bearing with much severity in the same directions.

Next Mr. Wentworth, (Loco, of Illinois,) addressed the House on the same side, in a serio-comic style. He was at one moment grave, serious and quite oracular. Next he was cool, low toned, and apparently dispirited. He finally tapered off with some reflections upon sundry Southern gentlemen for not maintaining the cause of Oregon as they had maintained that of Texas, which brought up four or five Southern members, one after another with good-natured questions, which Mr. W. explained, apparently to the satisfaction of the questioners; the House laughed—and the long orator sat down.

Mr. Chipman (Loco, of Michigan,) got the floor, but at first had nothing to say, as others who had preceded him, he said, had stolen all that he had to say! He, however, soon recovered his ideas and went on in favor of giving the notice and claiming all of Oregon. He said a great many funny things—talked about taking Canada—went over with his old views and declarations about education perverting the designs of Providence in making modern Whigs—kept the House, at intervals, in the most tumultuous roars of laughter that have for years, if ever before, been witnessed in the Representatives Hall—and finally concluded.

On Thursday, the Oregon question again came up. Mr. Cocke (Whig) of Tenn. spoke against giving the notice to England, and against adopting war measures. He assailed both Mr. Polk and Mr. Adams, as inconsistent, in claiming the title to all Oregon, and yet offering to give up a part.

Mr. Bedinger (Loco) of Virginia, followed on the same side. He was for getting all of Oregon by a quiet peaceful process. Great Britain richly deserved a drubbing for her conduct in the case—yet she can afford to wait for it. He was therefore unwilling to give it to her now, and therefore was opposed to harsh measures just now.

Mr. Morse (Loco) of Lou. next addressed the House in favor of the "notice" being given, and of taking all necessary measures to secure "THE WHOLE OR NONE" of Oregon.

Next Mr. Dobbin, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of giving the twelve months' notice to England *now*, war or no war. [The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus writes of the speech of our member: "Then came Mr. Dobbin, full-tilt for "THE WHOLE OR NONE" of Oregon! He is a new member—small and erect in person—has a pleasant, intelligent face, fair complexion, and sandy hair thrown back and up from the forehead as if he often rested his head on the palm of his hand when in a brown study. He appears to be under thirty years of age. He has rather a sharp voice and speaks fluently and well. It was his maiden effort, and did him credit. He promised, in the outset, that he would not speak his hour out—and kept his word." The speech is reported in the Union, and we would publish it, but for the press upon our columns.]

On Friday, Mr. Rockwell (Whig) of Con. spoke against war and war measures. His constituents were opposed to war; yet, if war was to come, no matter what their risk or losses, they would be found on the side of the country.

Mr. Pollock, (Whig,) of Pennsylvania, next obtained the floor and addressed the House for an hour in favor of the notice being given, as a peace measure. He did not believe that war would result from the giving of the notice. It could not. The interests of both countries were against it—and war could not be brought upon us except by the bungling of our Administration in its crusade for popularity. In that case, he would hold the authors of the war responsible for all its horrors. The Administration, although it had declared negotiations at an end, did not anticipate a war. It had proposed no measures to meet a war. On the contrary it had estimated the sums that would be in the Treasury for two or three years to come, and made no mention of any probability of war in the same. He was ready to make preparations for any emergency. He would vote to-morrow for the building of twenty war steamers—and that too of Pennsylvania Iron, but he did not wish or believe there would be war. The way to avoid war, he said, was to meet it.

Mr. Woodyear, of New York, got the floor and spoke in favor of the "notice."

On Saturday, the death of Wm. Taylor, one of the members of the House from Virginia, which took place that morning, was announced, and after adopting the usual resolutions as to his funeral, the House adjourned.

☞ **The Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he will be prepared to make Contracts for Building through the Spring and Summer, and will render Estimates for the same when called on.**

N. RADCLIFFE.

Jan'y 21, 1846. 94-3w

"R." is unavoidably postponed till our next.

I. O. O. F.

THE Members of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on to-morrow (Wednesday) Evening, at the usual hour. By order of the N. G.

J. M. STEDMAN, Sec'y.

☞ **The Subscriber is** desirous of disposing of his House and Lot, which he owns on Hay Mount. It is one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of Fayetteville—sufficiently near the town for business men, and far enough removed from the town to be beyond the influence of any miasma that may arise from the low grounds; forming, therefore, a good station for both Summer and Winter. Very few places have as many conveniences for the accommodation of a family, at the same time affording as much security for health. The dwelling house is commodious, airy, and pleasant, having on the ground floor no less than nine good rooms, and is so constructed that it may be made to accommodate two families without annoyance to each other. The kitchen is one of the largest and best in or about the town. There is a good barn, containing stables, a granary, carriage house, and hay loft. There are also several other valuable out-buildings. There are on the premises a new well, and near by an excellent never-failing spring, both of the best of water. There are two acres of land, divided into suitable enclosures for gardens and other purposes, and with good cultivation, it is productive. The premises will be sold on moderate terms, for less than the cost of the buildings; and as they are nearly new and in good order, an excellent bargain may be had, and the terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

S. COLTON.

Jan'y 20, 1846. 94tf

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Rev. Simeon Colton, long and favorably known to the public as Principal of "Hay Mount High School," will cease to act in that capacity after the expiration of the present Session. In March next the Subscriber will open a School to remedy, in some degree, the inconvenience thereby created. He confidently solicits the support of the public generally, and especially of the citizens of the town. The instruction shall be as thorough as his ability and a faithful discharge of duty can make it. Particular attention will be given to the Mathematical department, as best calculated to discipline the mind and store it with valuable practical information.

Terms of Tuition made known upon application.

JESSE P. SMITH.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1846. 94tf

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, 10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

---

400 COCOA NUTS, received this day, and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Jan'y 20. 1w

On Consignment.

23 HHDS. prime new crop Porto Rico MOLASSES. Retailers will find it to their advantage to call and examine this lot of Molasses, as it is a very superior article.

Also, 100 casks LIME.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Jan'y 20. 94-3w

Carolinian 3 weeks.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a general assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine, crop of 1845. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

Jan'y 19. 94-3w

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, do now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

COOK & HODGES.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 10 bbls. Tanners' OIL.

For sale by H. BRANSON.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

Election of Constables.

AN Election for two Constables in the Militia District including the Town of Fayetteville, will be held at the Court House on Saturday the 7th day of February next. Polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, and remain open until sun-down. The law provides that one of the said Constables shall be a resident of the Town, and the other of that part of the District beyond the corporate limits of the Town. Six months' residence entitles a person to vote in said Election. Persons living in Town can only vote for the Candidate residing in Town; and those beyond the corporate limits, only for the Candidate residing in the District out of Town.

WILLIAM L. CALLAIS,
JOSEPH S. DUNN,
Judges appointed to hold said Election.

Jan'y 19, 1846. 94tE

NOTICE.

WE are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILLIPS as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Fayetteville District,—to be voted for by the voters within the corporate bounds of said Town.

Jan'y 19, 1846. 94tE

To the Voters of Fayetteville District.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces himself as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Fayetteville District, (beyond the Town limits,) at the Election to take place on Saturday the 7th day of February.

WM. MITCHELL.

Jan'y 19. 94tE

County Creditors.

PERSONS having claims against the County of Cumberland, are requested to list them with John McLaurin, Clerk of the Committee of Finance, at his Office, on or before the 2d of February next.

And all persons, receivers of public moneys, for the County aforesaid, *are hereby notified* to attend at the time above specified, at the Court House in Fayetteville, to have their Accounts audited, as required by Act of Assembly.

THOS. N. CAMERON,
GURDON DEMING,
DANIEL McDIARMID,
Committee of Finance.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1846. 94-2w

Carolinian copy.

To Capitalists.

A COMPANY is now being made up for a Factory in the upper end of this County, on the Cape Fear River, at the Buckhorn Falls. A fall can be had of 18 feet; a race is partly cut, which was once used for a Flouring Mill. For information, apply at the Carolinian Office.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-6w

TRADE OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

The importance of Washington, in a commercial point of view, is, we believe, generally underrated. Indeed, but few of our own citizens are probably aware of the amount of business done here. We have taken some pains to ascertain the annual aggregate of the business operations of the town, and the following particulars may be relied on as nearly accurate, being compiled, chiefly, from the actual transactions of our merchants during the year just past.

The exports of Naval Stores amount to 232,265 barrels—Grain, 66,544 bushels—Spirits of Turpentine 6,074 barrels—Lumber 6,272 M.—Cotton 2,892 bales. Estimating the value of these articles by the average of prices during the past year, we have the following.

Naval Stores	$522,598
Spirits Turpentine	121,140
Lumber	75,264
Grain	33,372
Cotton	63,624
All other articles	55,647
Amount of exports	$871,645

At *present* prices, the value of the exports would exceed a million and a half of dollars.

The annual imports (foreign and coastwise) amount, in value, to $416,942.—Deducting these from the exports, we have

Exports	$871,645
Imports	416,942
Excess of exports	$454,703

Which shows a balance of trade in our favor, of almost half a million of dollars.

There are seven turpentine distilleries (and another is being built) running fifteen stills, which consume annually 118,000 barrels crude turpentine, and require, when in constant operation, 690 barrels a day. The steam saw mill, running 24 saws, cuts annually 2,500,000 feet of lumber.

The tonnage employed in the trade is estimated at 30,000 tons, only a small part of which ($70,000 worth) is owned here. One vessel is now being built, and preparations are going on for building several more.

The trade of Washington being in this healthful condition, the aspect of affairs among us looks cheerful and promising. New buildings are going up and old ones repaired. We see indications, daily, that labor and enterprise are receiving their reward. And while our temporal affairs are thus prospering, our spiritual wants are not neglected. We have five churches all in prosperous condition—while business in the Court-house is rapidly diminishing, and the jail is nearly, if not quite, tenantless.

Whig.

The Petersburg Rail Road has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent.

High compliment to an American jurist.—A statue in honor of the late Judge Story is to be erected in Lincoln's Inn, London, by members of the British bar. He will be the first American, if not the first foreigner, so honored.

Messrs. Cameron, of Pensylvania, Westcott, of Florida, Niles, of Connecticut, now of the U. S. Senate, were formerly practical printers.

Judge Garland, of Louisiana, it appears has *not* committed suicide, but fled from justice to parts unknown.

We perceive that the Boston Post, (Locofoco,) speaking of the Judge, calls him the "fugitive *Whig* Judge." This is an error: the Judge is not a whig, but another illustration of our Western Editor's theory, which we quoted a short time ago.

Columbia Chronicle.

Anti-Tariff Creed of the South.—J. M. Walworth, who was *not* nominated for Congress by the Loco-Focos of Slidell's District in Louisiana, gives his creed on the Tariff in a very laconic form, thus:

"I am opposed to the Tariff, but I am NOT *opposed to the duty on Sugar."*

This is worth whole columns of Virginia abstractions, which are only meant to *sugar over* what is here so frankly avowed.

Destiny.—"Women," says Dr. Liebeg, "were born to be married."

DAILY EXPECTED.

3900 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate price.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 22. 90-tf

SALAMANDER SAFE for sale.

A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 8.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

The Lot, with Dwelling and other outhouses, situated on Gillespie street, joining John W. Sandford and others, known as the Halliday Lot. Also,

One vacant Lot on Bow street, joining Duncan McNeill on the East.

Terms—A credit of 6 and 12 months,—Bonds with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Commissioner.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89ts

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,

No. 104 *Market Street*,

NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, fair quality,				35 cents.
Silk	do.	do.	do.	$1 50.

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 90-13w

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial.

A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.

Dec. 23. 90-tf

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Lutterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR,
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
160 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 hhds. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candies,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto Im. ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
160 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Curry Combs,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
4000 lbs. assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Brushes, Pails, Buckets and Brooms, Snuff, Crackers, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, Cigars, Chapman's Strops, Slates, Collins' Axes, Cut Tacks, Bonnets, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, Spices, Fancy Cologne, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Salt, Iron,—in fact a more general Stock of Goods than has usually been offered in this market. These Goods are all NEW, and having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia promptly for Cash, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on credit to punctual customers.

The Public are invited to call and examine.—Goods will be found at prices sufficiently moderate to induce purchases.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

November 1, 1845. 84tf

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission for 5 months, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and [illegible]

H. McLAUCHLIN.

Nov. 14, 1845. [illegible]

JUST **Received and for sale, 25** casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind:—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases:—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.

25 CTS. A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

MEDICINES!!!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable do.
Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's Panacea,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Peters' Vegetable Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Allebasi's Poor Man's Plasters,
Do. Health Pills,
Mrs. Hill's Cough Drops,
New England Cough Syrup.

ALSO,

DR. TURNER'S celebrated AGUE and FEVER PILLS,

Together with a general assortment of genuine Family Medicines, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Dec. 20. 90-tf

FEMALE *Boarding School.*

MRS. FINCH would inform her patrons, and the public generally, that her School has been removed from Fayetteville street, to the premises of Col. Robertson, near the Methodist Church, formerly occupied by Judge Battle; at which place she will be able to accommodate a large number of Boarding Scholars. The government of the School is parental, and the course of instruction liberal and thorough. The Principal will employ Assistant Teachers as the progress of the School may render necessary, as it is her intention to furnish all the advantages that may be desired for the acquisition of a substantial Education.

Mr. F. will assist in the government of the School, and also in the department of instruction, as much as his professional duties will allow, and the demands of the Institution may require. The next Session will commence on the first of April, 1846, but Pupils can enter at any time, and pay from the time of entering. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board, including Room, fuel, washing, &c.			$60
Primary English branches,			6
Higher	"	"	10
Highest	"	"	12
Music,			20
French,			10

There will be a vacation of one month at the end of each Session, and no additional charge will be made if the Pupils remain.

Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1845. 91-1m

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mits; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, Rio and Java; green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Cognac ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lampblack; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8x10 and 10x12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL, Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planters' Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner, the building having been thoroughly repaired and refurnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for constant supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of CANDIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to supply any quantity of Apple Trees, of which he has Forty choice varieties at his Nursery in Randolph county, 10 miles South of Greensborough, near the road leading to Ashborough by way of Parsons' Mill. Trees from 2½ to 6 feet high; price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address the Subscriber at "New Market, Randolph county, N. C."—postage paid.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Nov'r 1845. 88-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., }
J. D. Williams, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports, affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 85-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

W. P. JOHNSON.

Nov. 8, 1845. 84-tf

REVIEW REVIEWED.

A PAMPHLET of 36 pages, by Rev. A. B. Smith, in reply to the Rev. R. Furman. For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale, and also at the Store of S. W. Neal, Wadesborough. Price 15 cts.

Also, the Pamphlet of which the above is a defence, by the same author, containing 112 pages. Price 25 cents.

Dec'r 16

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

Petition for Partition of Land

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against said Defendants, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in December, 1845.

90] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, *vs.* Angus McRae and wife Flora, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

PETITION FOR SALE AND DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendants, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1845.

90] J. McLAURIN.

25 BBLS. half bbls. and boxes of Butter CRACKERS, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

Dec. 22, 1845. 90-tf

10 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is thorough. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all [illegible] exercises a controling influence in [illegible] plants; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a [illegible] remarkable manner the great medical value of [illegible] Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection.

NEW YORK, July 8th, 184[illegible]

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches, on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city, with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came it returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla. For about four months previous to taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep but a little while at a time, either day or night, and at times it seemed as though I should die with pain, and for the want of sleep. I dreaded the approach of night, being obliged to sit up most of the time, and frequently on retiring to rest, I thought my friends would find me dead in the morning. After I commenced using the Sarsaparilla and before I had quite taken the third bottle, I awoke one night, and feeling no pain, I thought I was dying and resolved in my mind to rise up and see if I had any strength. Finding no difficulty in doing so, and after sitting up a short time, I went to bed. I felt much better and I continued to improve until there is now not a pain about me, while before it seemed as if my joints would part with pain—My appetite and strength increased and I was soon able to attend to my domestic duties, and now my ulcers are all healed, and my general health and strength are fully restored, all of which I ascribe to the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your obliged friend SARAH ELLISON,
No. 70 Norfolk-street.

The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence, and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands's Sarsaparilla, his opinion, is one of peculiar value to the afflicted.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine is far more effectual in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism than any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times within the last five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, I have recently used Sands's Sarsaparilla with the happiest success; my health is now better than it has been for many months past, my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this beautiful change entirely to the use of this potent medicine. Feeling a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and painful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the [illegible] entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Dr. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others concerning [illegible] ry of its invaluable properties, unknown to and unsolicited by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary,
40 & 42 Westminster-st. Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1845.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 184[illegible]

Messrs SANDS—Gents: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 18[illegible] with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and sufferings at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was afflicted. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles; and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend, DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.

JOHN CLOUD,
Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co. Raleigh; Haviland Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

October 1, 1845 79-tf